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No. 777. Vol. XLVI.

MARCH 9, 1895.

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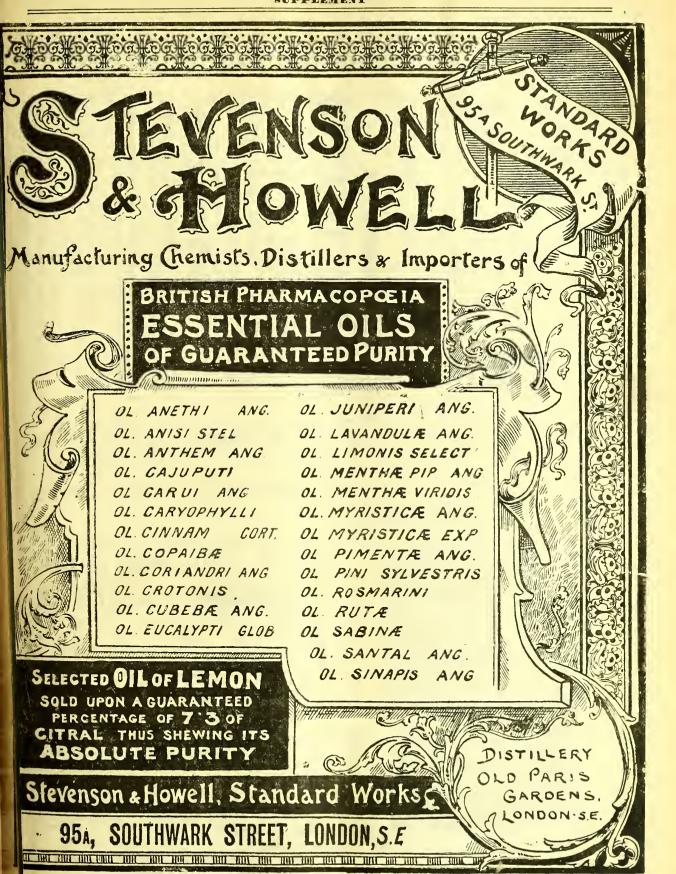
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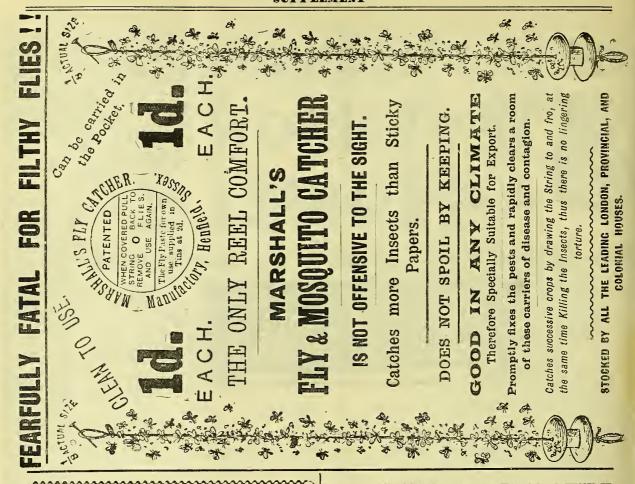
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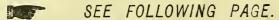
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	Blondeau Toilet Soaps, with it Blondeau Cucumber and Glycer Baby Soap	rine Soap	•••	nes- }	1/6	$4\frac{1}{2}d$. per tablet, $1/1\frac{1}{2}$ per box of 3	12/_	9/7
	"Gold Cream Soap "Lys de France Soap "Maréchal Niel Soap "Oriental Soap "Heliotrope Soap "Musk Lavender Soap "Lettuce Soap "Marequil Soap "Marequil Soap				2/-	6d. per tablet, 1/6 per box of 3	16/-	12/10
	,, Jequilla Soap ,, Shampoo Soap ,, White Rose and Cuer ,, Violet Soap	 umber Soap		:::}	2/6	1/10 ½	20/-	16/-
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	Old English Toilet Soaps Imp Blondeau Brown Windsor Soap Honey Soap Elder flower Soap Oatmeal Soap Almond and Glycerin White Rose and Cuc	ne Soap			?/-per box of 12	2d. per tablet, 3 tablets for 5d. 1 box of 12 tablets 1/8	1/6	1/2
	Florel Winelie Com	•	•••	***	1/6	5d. per tablet,	13/9	11/-
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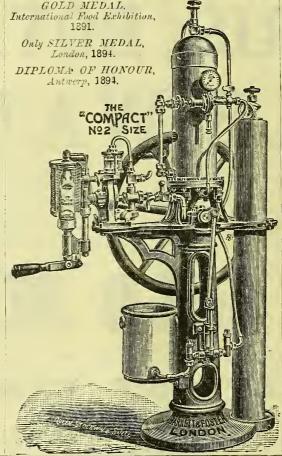
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Illustrated Descriptive Catalogue of every requirement for the Mineral Water Trade on application.

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DAN RYLANDS, LIMITED.

Glass Bottle Manufacturers, Box and Case Makers, Soda-water Machinery Engineers, and General Providers to the Mineral Water Trade.



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We have had over TWENTY YEARS' experience in the making of Globe Stoppered Bottles, and have manufactured more than all other firms in the World put together. RYLANDS' "Valve," "Reliance," "Acme," and "Original No. 4," are the leading Bottles in the Trade. All our Bottles are made with a patent tool of which we are the Sole Owners, and the grooves produced therewith will be found the most reliable in the market. All Buyers should see that the name of "DAN RYLANDS" and a figure 4 are stamped upon each bottle, in order to ensure our special manufacture and extra strength of glass. The names of our various shapes of Globe-stoppered Bottles are also registered, and should be used by buyers when placing their orders.

Our Syphon Bottles are of the very first quality, with pure block-tin Tops and strong brilliant, pressure-resisting glass, elegant in appearance, and of simple construction. All kinds of screw-mouth and cork bottles for the aërated-water trade.

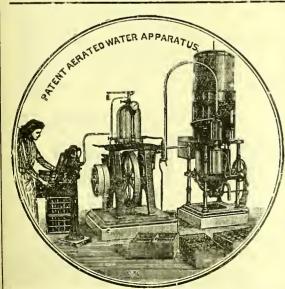
Our patent machine-made "Climax" and other Bottles are accurately made and specially designed for Preserves, Pickles, Confectionery, and for all purposes to which wide-mouth Glass Vessels can be applied.

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Our Essences, Tinctures, and other ingredients are prepared by the Standard Essence Co., for whom we are sole agents. Their superior preparations are produced by a process which preserves the full natural aroma of the Fruits. These essences are highly concentrated, of exquisite flavour, and absolutely pure.

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We are also supplying our Patent Machines adapted for using Liquefied Carbonic Acid Gas, to all who prefer this system of Aërated Water making. They are strong, simple, easily managed, and reliable. Pure Compressed Carbonic Acid Gas supplied.

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GLASGOW

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SYPHONS - 1/6 1/8 and 1/10 each.

SELTZOGENES.

5 8 pint. 10/5 16/- each. 6/8 7/6 8/6

Including two funnels and stopper for charging. The tops of these Seltzogenes are made of pure block tin, guaranteed

All our Seltzogenes are manufactured on the well-known "Fevre" System, System, and each one is thoroughly tested before leaving the works.

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South

West Australia,

and Tasmania.



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SYPHONS & SELTZOGENES. THE "MAJOLICA" SYPHON, Porcelain-lined Head, is specially adapted for a Chemist's trade. See Lancet Report.

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Hunyadi-Janos Johannis	6/- 4/6	25 21/- 50 22/-	50 34/- 100 35/-	Vals VICHY (State Springs)	8/6 - 8/6 6/6	50 33/- 50 33'-	50 25
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Also Brown Cough Lozenges, 2/-; 7 lbs. stamped with name free. N.B.—Medical Lozenges of every kind, including those of the Pharmacopoeis of the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, London, made with Black or Red Currant. 17

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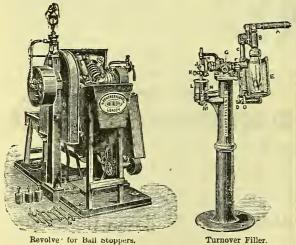
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Wood, Vincent

CHLORODYNE Blyton, Astley & Co. Davenport (Browne'e) Towle, A. P. & Son

CHLOROFORM Duncan, Flockhart & Co. Macfarlan, J. F., & Co. Smith, T. & H., & Co. Wright, Layman & Umney Zimmermann, A. & M. COCA & CHOCOLTE

Cocaine-Hydro. Howards & Sons
COCA WINE
Armbrecht, Nelson & Co.
French Hygienic Soc.
Lorimer & Co.
Stephen Smith & Co. (Ha

Stephen Smith & Co. (Ha.

Stephen Smith & Co. Hall s'

COD-LIVER OIL

Allen & Hanburys

Burroughs, Wellcome

Evans, Sons & Co.

Hill, A. S., & Son

Hockin, Wilson & Co.

Kemp & Son

Lofoden Cod Liver Cil Co.

Lorimer & Moss, J., & Co.

Moller, I. Moss, J., & Co.

Lorimer & Co., Lim,

Brith, T. & H., & Co.

Bratis Patent (Do Cakes)

Scott's Emulsion

Stevenson, H. E., & Co.

Terrol Co. (substitute)

Woolley, Sons & Co.

Wright, Layman & Umney

COFFEE

Erhardt, W. (Mail)

COLAPSEL TUBES

Betts & Co.

COMBS Hovenden & Sons

Richardson, J., & Co., Lim. CONFECTIONERY

Randall & Son COEN CURES

COEN CURES
Gardner, C.
COTTON WOOL
Haynes, C., & Co. (Absorbant)
Robinson & Sone (Absorbant)
Sanger, J., & Sons
GRSHD LINSEED
Barclay & Son, Lim.
Mumford, G. S. | Sizer Bros.
DENTIFRICES, &C.
Rescham T.

Brscham, T.
Bronnley, H., & Co,
Featiman & Co.
Hanson, O. | Hovendsn & Sons
Jewsbury & Brown
Lakeman, J. J. | Stsvsns, P. A. Luthsai & Co. Sutton, O., & Co. Warrick Bros. | Wilson, A. Woode, W. (Areca Nut)

DIPHTHERIA REMEDY Msister, Lucius & Brus ing

Msister, Lucius & Bru) ing

BISIN FECTANTS

Barclay & Sone, Lim,
Besdzler & Co. | Brooks, T.
Drysdale, J. W., & Co.
Government Sanitary Co.
Hetcher Bros. & Co.
Government Sanitary Co.
Hetchen, W. C.
Jayee'Sanitary Compounds Co.
Lake, Millur & Co.
Mackey, Mankey & Co.
Mackey, Mankey & Co.
Mackey, Mankey & Co.
May & Ba Ver, Lim.
National Chamical Co.
Ness & Co.
Codems' Chamical Co., Lim.
Sanitas Co., Lim.
Sanitas Co., Lim.
Sanitas Co., Lim.
Sanitas Co., Lim.
On Tyrst, T., & Co.
Wandsworth Chamical Works,
DOG MEDICINES

DOG MEDICINES Spratt's Patent, Lim. DRUGGISTS' SUN.

ORUGGISTS' SUN.
Ayrton & Saunders
Barclay & Sons, Lim.
Blassdals & Co., Lim.
Chemists' Aesociation, Lim.
Evans, Loscher & Wabb
Evans, Sons & Co. (Savare)
Fordham, W. B., & Sone, Lim.
Hatrick & Co., Lim.
Hatrick & Co., Lim.
Hockin, Wilson, & Co.
Hovenden & Sooe
Howard, J., & Co.
Kay Bros., Lim.
Maw, S., Son & Thompson
May, Roberts & Co.
Newbery, F., & Sons
Pamer & Co., Lim.
Qualoh, H. C
Reynolds & Bransom

"Lypona
Sons [Schntze & Co.
Tunbridgs & Wright
Wood, Vincent
DRUGS

Wood, Vinesnt

DRUGS
Allen, S., & Sons Grindars)
Bisasdale & Co., Lim., Graf, F.
Hopf, M. Morrison, R., & Co.
Philips & Co.
Philips & Co.
Philips & Co.
Stevanson, H. E., & Co.
DRYSALTERIES
Browning, J. H., & Co.
DYES, & C.

Browning, J. H., & Co.

DYES, & C.
Crawshaw & Co.
Hatrick & Co., Id., 'Diamond'

BAU DE COLOGNE

Farine, J. M.
Hockin, Wileon & Co.
Muhlsne, F.
Van Oppen & U.

ECZEM \
Cullwick's Skin Ointment
Oullwick's Skin Ointment
Oullwick Som

Day & Sons Elliman, Sone & Co. ENEMAS

Barclaye, Lim, Evane, Sons & Co. Hatrick & Co., Lim, ("Back") Putnsy, J., & Sons Sangsr & Son | Wood, Vincent ENGRAVERS

Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
Howards & Sone
Howards & Sone
Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.
May & Baker, Lim.
Robbins, J., & Co.
Tyrst, T., & Co.
Whits, A., & Sons
Woolley, Sons & Co.
Wright, Layman & Umney

COMP. MEDICINS
allen & Hanburys
Glyton, Astley & Co.
Burroughs, Wisleoms & Co.
Hoopsr, B., & Co. | Leo & Co.
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
Coopsr & Co.
Coopsr & Co.
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
Cloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
Copsenheimer, Son & Co.
Richardson, J., & Co., Lim.
Control of the Co.
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
Coppenheimer, Son & Co.
Richardson, J., & Co., Lim.
CONFECTION EX BOSENCES
Boulton, J. & Co., Lim.
Bovril, Lim. (Beef)
Bratby & Hinchilds, Lim.
Burrgoyne, Burrbidges & Co.
Platcher, Fletcher & Co.
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Idrie & Co.
Lorimer &
May & Baker, Lim.
Nawball & Mason
Rylande, Dan, Lim.
Stevanson & Howell
Tyrer, P. (Anchovise)
Tyrer, T., & Co.
Woolley. Sons & Cc.
ESSEINTIAL OELS

ESSENTIAL OILS ESSENTIAL OILS
Allen, S., & Sone
Boahm, Fredk
Bush, W. J., & Co.
Dodge & Olcott
Drysdals, J. W., & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
May & Baker, Lim.
Poppelreuter, W.
Ransom, Wm, & Sons
Rylands, Dan, Lim.
Sozio & Admioli
Spurway & Co.
Stevenson, H. E., & Co.
Stevenson & Howell
Symes & Co. | Todd, A. M.
Trastt, E. C. | Warrick Broe.
Widenmann, Brotcher & Co.
Witsh, Layman & Umney

Bush. W. J., & Co. Fauldins, F. H., & Co. Laughland, Mackey & Baker Tasmanian Eucalyptue OilCo

Laughiand, Mackay & Baker Tasmanian Eucatyptue OilOo.

EXTRACT MEAT
Armour & Co. | Brand & Co. |
Idris & Co. (Viking Co.) |
Liebig Co. |
EXTRACTS, FIUID
Allen & Hanburys
Allen, G., & Co. |
Biesodals & Co., Lim.
Burgoyns, Burbidges & Co. |
Evans, Sons & Co. |
Fistcher, Fletcher & Co. |
Haaron, Squira & Francis |
Hooper, B., & Co. |
Lloyd, I. Howard, & Co. |
Moss & Coire & Co. |
Potter & Clarks |
Ransom, W., & Son |
Richardson, J., & Co., Lim. |
Wright, Layman & Umney |
EXTRACTS, SOLID

Wright, Layman & Umnes'
EXTRACTS, SOLID
Allen, G., & Co.
Ransom, W. & Son
FEED B BOTTLES
Burroughs, Wellcoms & Co
(Thermo Safs)
Chemists' Association, Lim
Evans, Sone & Co.
Gilbertson, H., & Sons
Hsarn, Wright & Co.
Hockin, Wilson & Co.
Hockin, Wilson & Co.
Hockin, Wilson & Co.
Maw, S., Son & Thompson
May, Roberts & Co.
Shirley Bros. | Youldon, E.
FILTERS

FILTERS
Fordham, W. B., & Sons, Lim.
Pastsur Germ Filtsr

FLY PAPERS

FLY PAPERS
Buchan, D.
Ford, Shapland & Co.
Marshall, E.
Mather, W., Lim.
May, Kohsrte & Co.
Silvarlook, H. 1 Strong, Chriety
Tidman & Sons
Tunbridgs & Wright
FOO D(Infants' & Invalids')
Alisn & Hanburys
Benser's Food
Brand & Co.
Cersbos Salt Co., Lim.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Glendenning, W., & Sons
Goodall, Backhouss & Co.
Helloof, Co., Lim.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Mason, G., & Co., Lim.
Melline Food in Nestle, H.
Tyrer, P.
Viking Food Co.
Wyeth, J., & Bro.
FOR MULLE
Brooks, T.
FULLERS', EARTH

Brooks, T.
FULLERS' EARTH
Barciay & Sons, Lim.
Fullers' Mining Co., Lim.
**AS BURNERS
InoandescentGas.LightCo., Ld
GELATINES
Astley Copons & Co.

GELATINES
Astley, Coopor & Co.
Boehm, F.
Heine, J. L. & Co.
GINGER ALE
Brathy & Hinchliffs, Lim.
Chsmists' Aeratsd & Minsral
Water Association, Lim.
Ellis & Son
Mills. R. M., & Co.
Youn & Sons, Lim
GLYCERINE
Byton, Astley & Co.(Pastilles)

Blyton, Astley & Co. (Pastilles) Boehm, F. | Fink & Co. Prics'e Candle Co., Lim.

Trientt, H. P., Lim.

HERD BEEK EXTS.

Nswball & Mason
Pegg, J. A.

Potter & Clarks
Southall Bros, & Barclay

HOMCOPATHIO

Epps, James & Co., Lim.

Ksene & Ashwall
Leath & Rose
Watson & Wates

HYPOPHOSPH'TES

Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
Fellows
Fistcher, Fistchsr & Co.
Lorimer & Co.

INHALERS

Burroughs, Wallcome & Co.
Towood, W.

Howeley & Draper, Lim.

Howley & Draper, Lim.

INSECTIONERS

Bewley & Draper, Lim. INSECTICIDES INSECTICIDES
Barclay & Sone, Lim.
Hockin, Wilson & Co.
Lorimer & Co.
Sandford & Sons
Stainer & Co.
Stevenson & Howsil
IRON, REDUCED
Berger, Kahler & Co.
JELLOIDS
Warrisk Bros.

Warrick Broe. Tyrer, P. Christy & Co. Moss. John, & Co. LAMPS

Caspar & Co.
LARD
Ewen. J., & Sons
LIME JUICE

Evans, Sons & Co. Lorimer & Co. Burgoyne, Burhidgse & Co. Christy, T., & Co. Liverpool Lint Co. Maw, S., Son & Thompeon Nawsome, C. Robinson & Sons

LEQUORICE
Dennis Di Luggo & Co.

LIQUORS Cooper & Co. Fletcher, Fistchsr & Co. Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co. Moss, John, & Co. Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Lim. Stearns, F., & Co.

Stearns, F., & Co LOZENGES Allen & Hanburys
Blyton, Astley & Co.
Frog in the Throat
Gibson, R. & Sons (Manfrs.)
Gibson, R. & Co.
Hill & Son | Lorimer & Co.
Raimes & Co.
Richardson, J., & Co., Lim.
'Solazzi F., & Co.
Wards & Co.

Warrick Bros.

MACHINERY

Bennett, Sons & Sheare Lim.
Garter, T. H.
Gardnsr, W.
Hockin. Wilson & Co.
Melin. C. Pindar, J. W.
Warner & Pfisitersr (Kneading and Sitting)

ing and Sitting)
MAGNESIA
Bleasdale, W., & Ce.
Curling & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Harrington Bros.
Henry, T. & W. (Calcinsd)
Hill, A. S., & Sons
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
Lorimsr & Co.
Washington Chemical Co.

Washington Chemical Co.

MALTEXTRCT, &C.
Allen & Hanburys
Anderson & Co.
Burroughs, Wsllcome & Co.
(Kspler's)
Glendenning, W., & Sons
(Wine)
Hsaron, Squirs & Francis
Lofoden Cod Liver Oll Co.
Lorimer & Co. | Moss, J., & Co.
Oppsnheimer, Sons & Co., Lim.
Parke, Davis & Co.
Raimes & Co.

MANICURE

MARKING INKS
Bond (Daughter of the late
John) (Ink & Pencile)

MILR Nestié, H. (Condansad) MORPHIA

Macfarian, J. F., & Co.
Smith, Bertie, & Co.
Smith, T. & H., & Co.
NIGHT LIGHTS
Palner & Co., Lim.

OILS
Bowley, S., & Son
Hoopsr, B., & Co. (Sandal
Wood)
OILS, PAINTS,
VARNISHES, & C.
Browning, J. H., & Co.
Fox, W., & Sons
Matthews, H., & Co.
OINTMNT BASES

&c.
Burroughs, Wellcoms & Co.
(Lanoliue)
Byrolin Co.
(Cussebrough Co. (Vaselins)
Christy, T., & Co.
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
Richardson, J., & Co. (Lsiosetsr), Lim.
Rypona
Stevenson, H. E., & Co. Stevenson, H. E., & Co. OPIUM

Hopf, R. OPTICIANS OPTICIANS
Botwright & Grsy
Darton, F., & Co.
Raphasi, J. & Co.
Sight Testing Co., Lim.
OTTO OF ROSE
Warrok Bros.
Warrok Bros.
Hubbuck, T., & Son, Lim.
Stevenson, H. E. & Co.
PALATINOIDS
Omerbranes Co.

PALATINOIDS
Oppenbaumer, Son & Co.
PAT. MEDCNB, & C.
Anglo-Amsrican Drug Co.
Lim. (Pressrv.)
Atkinson & Barker (Infant Barciay & Sons, Lim.
Bseebam, T. (Pills)
Bow's, Dr., Liniment
Charke's Blood Mixture
Cullwick's Skin Ohntmant
Cullwick's Skin Ohntmant
Cullwick's Skin Ohntmant
Cullwick's Shood Tablets
Edwarus & Son
Evans, Lescher & Wehh
Fassett & Johnson
Fenning (Powders) Basis, Lessing & Colin Fasselt & Johnson & Co. Warner, H. H., & Co., Lim. Wilkinson & Co. Warner, H. H., & Co., Lim. Wilkinson & Co. Warner, A. (Buntar's Narvins) FEP FERMINT OIL Buch, W. J., & Co.

PEPPERMINT OIL
Buch, W. J. & Co.
Ransom, W. & Son
Stansom, W. & Son
Ransom, W. & Co.
Armour & Co.
Armour & Co.
Rurroughs, Wellcoms & Co.
Newbery, F.,& Sone fingluvin)
Oppenheimer, Son & Co.
Parks, Davis & Co.
Stearns, F., & Co.
Stearns, F., & Co.
Warner & Co. (Ingluvin)
PEROX. OF HUDX.
May & Baker, Lim,
Robbins & Co.
Tyrer, T., & Co.
PETROLEUM
Allan & Hanburys

PETROLEUM
Allan & Hanburys
Christy, T., & Co.
Dse Oil Co., Lim.
Hatrick & Co., Lim. ("Luciline")
Snowdon. Sons. & Go 'Jsilly)
POPPY HEADS
Bleatdale & Co., Lim.
PORCELAIN GDS
Toocood (E.c. Pots, regist.)
POULTRY FOOD
Spratt's Patent, Lim.

GRANULAR PREP.

Blshop, A., & Sons
Blyton, Astley & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Hearon, Squire & Francis
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
Eichardson, J., & Co.
Wright, Layman & Umnsy
GUM
Fink & Co. (Arabic, & e.)
HAIR PREP.
Bates, F. W.
Chesebrough Co.
Edwards & Co.
Trigetit, H. P., Lim.
HERB EIEEE EXTS.
Newbell & Mason
Pegg. J. A.
Potter & Clarks
Southall Bros, & Barclay
HOMGOPATHIO
Southall Bros, & Barclay
HOMGOPATHIO
Epps, James & Co., Lim.
Ksene & Ashwill
Leath & Rose
Watson & Wates
HYPOPHOSPHTES
Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
Fellows
MILL
Nostik, H. (Condsnssd)

MEDICINE CHSTS
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Day, Son & Hewlitt/Veterinary)
Barclay & Sone, Lim.
Blesadau & Cis. | Boehm, F.
Blyton, Aetley & Co.
Bush, W. & J., & Co.
Bush, W. & J., & Co.
Bush, W. & J., & Co.
Ewen, Sons & Sons
May & Baker, Lim.
Tyrer, T., & Co.
Smith, S., & Co.
Smith, S., & Co.
Smith, S., & Co.
MILLE
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Christy, T., & Co.
MICROSCOPES
Burroughs, Co.
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Christy, T., & Co.
Bush, W. & J., & Co.
Bush, W. & J., & Co.
Bush, W. & J., & Co.
Ewen, Sons & Co.
Ewen, Sons & Co.
Ewen, J., & Sone, Lim.
Cheebrough Co.
Ewen, Sons & Co.
Ewen, J., & Sone, Lim.
Cheebrough Co.
Ewen, Sons & Co.
Ewen, J., & Co.
Ewen, J., & Co.
Ewen, J., & Sone, Lim.
Cheebrough Co.
Ewen, J., & Sone, Lim.
Cheebrough Co.
Ewen, J., & Co.
Ewen, J., & Sone, Lim.
Cheebrough Co.
Ewen, J., & Co.
Ewen, J., & Co.
Ewen, J., & Co.
Ewen, J., & Sone, Lim.
Cheebrough Co.
Ewen, J., & Co.
Ewen, J., & Sone, Lim.
Cheebrough Co.
Ewen, J., & Co.

PHARM. PREPS.
Allen & Hanburys
Antitoxine | Armour & Co.
Baiss Broe. Allen & Hanburys
Antitoxine | Armour & Co.
Baiss Broe.
Barron, Harveye & Co.
Boehm, Fradk.
Boshringer, C. F., & Sohne
Boulton, J., & Co., Lim.
Boulton, J., & Co., Lim.
Burgoyne, Burbidgss & Co.
Burroughe, Wellcome & Co.
Gies Schacht & Co.
Gies Schacht & Co.
Hearon, Squire & Francis
Hewiett & Sons
Howards & Sons
Mackey, Mackey & Co.
Mackey, Mackey & Co.
Makeky, Mackey & Co.
Makey, J., & Co.
Magkey, Mackey & Co.
Squire & Sons
Stevenson, H. E., & Co.
Sutton, W., & Co.
Symes & Co. | Tyrst, T. & Co.
Tsrrol Co.
Warner, H. H., & Co., Lim.
Whits, Alfred, & Sons
Woolley, Sons & Co.
Wysth, Jno, & Bro.
Zimmermann, A. & M.
PHOTOGRAPHIO
Airs & Co. PHOTOGRAPHIC

Wysth, Juo, & Bro.,
Zimmermann, A. & M.

PHOTOGRAPHIO
Airs & Co.
Barelay & Sons, Lim.
Blackfriars Photographic Co.
Boshm, Fredk.
Botwright & Grey
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Boshm, Fredk.
Botwright & Grey
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Baston, F., & Co.
Eastman Photo Materials Co.
Fordbam, W. B., & Sons, Lim.
Harrington Bros.
Howards & Sons 'Chemicals'
Johnscn, Mattbey & Co.
Thornton-Fickard Co.
Tyrer, T., & Co.
White, Aired, & Sons
Zimmermann & Co.
PYILS, Coated, & C.
Allen & Haiburys
Anderston Apothecaries' Hall
Beecham, Thomas
Blyton, Astley & Co.
Cox, arthur H., & Co. (tastles)
Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Hullrod, Astley & Co.
Cox, arthur H., & Co.
Lormar & Co.
McKesson & Robbins
Newbery, F., & Sons
Nortons, Lim. (Camomils)
Parks, Davis & Co.
Potter & Sacker
Riohardson, J., & Co., Lim.
Stearns, F., & Co.
Walker, J. Wen.
Walker, J. Wen.
PILL MACHINHS
Pindar, J. W.
Toogood, W. (Coatsr)
Werner & Pfieidsrer
PLAS TEES
Blyton, Astley & Co.
Do St. Dalmas, A.
Dans, A.

Toogood, W. (Coatsr)
Werner & Pfleidsrer
PLASTERS
Blyton, Astlsy & Co.
Ds St. Dalmas, A.
Eilwood Les, J. Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Johnson & Johnson, Lim.
Lselies, Lim | Mather, W., Lim
Seabury & Johnson

POLISHING
Bradley & Bourdas (Albatum)
Chancellor & Co.
Fordham, W. B., & Sons, Lim.

QUININB SALTS

Boehringer, C. F., & Sohne

Hockin, Wilson & Co. (Wine)

Howards & Sons

Smith, S., & Co. (Wine)

Zimmermann, A. & M.

PRINTING

RIN TING
Bowers Bros.
Corsan, J. E. (Glass)
Cyclostyle t.o.
Ford. Shapland & Co,
Harrison & Waide
Model Printing Press Co.
Molling & Co.
Silverlock H.
Taylor Bros. 1 Townsend

RENNET Duncan, Flockhart & Co. Tomlinson & Hayward

RUBBER GOODS Birnbaum, B., & Son, Lim.

SACCHARIN Greeff, R. W.,

SALICIN facfarlan & Co. mith, T. & H., & Co.

BALICYLIC ACID
Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co.
Zimmermann, A. & M.

SARSAPARILLA SAUCES, PICKLES Goodall, Backhouse & Co. Tyrer, P.

Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Tyror, P.
SCHOOLS, & C.
Central School of Chemistry and
Pharmacy, Lim.
London Homeopathio and
Medical School
Manchester Col. of Pharmacy
Metropolitan Col. of Pharmacy
Metropolitan Col. of Pharmacy
Metropolitan Col. of Pharmacy
Newcastle School
Northern College of Pharmacy
School of England School
Seedidd College of Pharmacy
Strand College
The School of Pharmacy
Westminster College
SCIENTIFIC
INSTRUMENTS

INSTRUMENTS
Darton & Co.
SEA SICKNESS

REMEDY Yanatas, Lim.

Potter & Clarke SEIDLITZ PWDRS Blyton, Astley & Co. Hockin, Wilson & Co. Hora & Co. May, Roherts & Co.

SELTZOGENES

Brathy & Hinchliffe, Lim. British Syphon Manufacturing Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Geraut, E., & Co.
Hockin, Wilson & Co.
May, Roherts & Co.

SHAVING
Hovenden & Sons (Euxesis)
Lloyd, Mrs. A. S. (Euxesis)
Truefitt, H. P., Lim.

Truefitt, H. P., Lim.

SHEEP DIP
Fletcher, Bros. & Co.
Jeyes'SanitaryCompoundsCo.
Ness & Co.
Odams' Chemical Co., Lim.
Tomlinson & Hawward, Lim.

Odams' Chemical Co., Lim. Tomlinson & Havward, Lim. SHOP FITTERS
BOWling & Govier
Bygrave, J. & W. Evans, Sons & Co. Howlett, S. Josephs. P. Treble, G., & Son SOAP
Avrton & Sunnders

Yrenic, G., & Son **OAP*
Ayrton & Saunders
Barciay & Sons, Lim.
Blondeau et Cle (Vinolia)
Bronniey, H., & Co.
Cook, E., & Co.
Fordham, W. B., & Sons, Lim.
Jees Sun arry Compound & Co.
Muhleus, F.
Pears, A. & F., Lim.
Sinclair, J., & Son
Tidman & Son
United Alkali Co., Lim.
wright, Layman & Umney
Yardley & Co.

Contill PRXIDE.

SODIUM PRXIDE. Burton, W., & Sons SPECTACLES

Botwright & Grey
Darton, F., & Co.
Optical Sight-Testing Co., Ld.
Rapha-l, J., & Co.

Optical Sight-Testing Co., I Rapha-I. J., & Co. SPONGES Cresswell Bros. & Schmitz Evans, Sons & Co. Peterson. M., & Co. STARCH Barelay & Sone Lim

Barciay & Sons, Lim Chancellor & Co. (Mack's) Critchley (Gloss) Double STOPPERS Raustin & Co (Sprinklers)
Barnett & Foster
Bire ingham Stopper Co.
Melin, C.
Orchard, E. (Poison)
Stipendum Stopper Co., Lim.

STAMPS(RUBBER)| THERMOMETERS |

Hickisson, J.
STOVES
Clark, S., & Co., Lim.
Sepulchre, L.
SUGAR OF MILK
Boehm, Fredk.
SURGICAL

Hoshm, Fredk.

SURGICAL

Ayrton & Saunders

Bailey, W. H., & Son

Barclay & Sons, Lim.

Burgoyne, Burhidges & Co,
Cocking, J. T.

Eliwood Lee, J., Co.
Eschmann Bros, & Walsh

Harris, J.

Hatrick & Co., Lim.

Hicks, J. J.

Hicks, J. J.

Hicks, J. J.

Krohne & Sesemann

Liverpool Patent Lint Co.

Mather W., Lim.

Maw, S., Son & Thompson

Oppenhelmer, Son & Co.
Powell & Barstow

Quelch, H. C.

Richardson John, & Co., Lim.

Rohinson & Sons

Schutze, F., & Co.

Statham, H., & Co.

Victoria Rubber Co.

TONS

TONS

PRONS

Wood, Vincent
SYPHONS
Barnett & Foster
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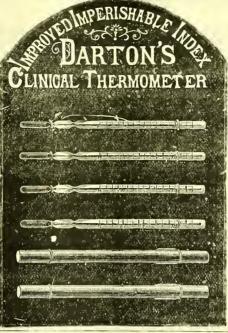
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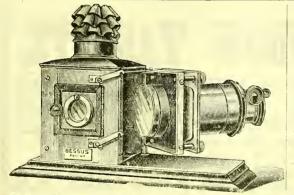
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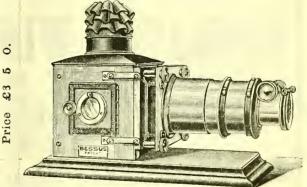
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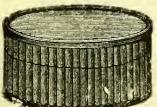
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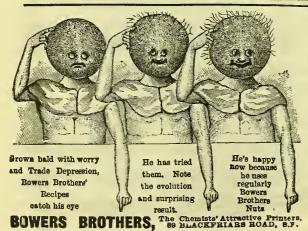
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THE value of Cod-liver Oil as a tissue-forming, force-producing, and nutritive food was formerly so greatly impaired by the difficulties attending its administration, that it is greatly to be wondered at that it did not altogether go out

PLATE No. 1.—A fair example of the Cod-liver Oil Emulsions on the Market, magnified -400 diameters.

of use. And this is also remarkable on another account. Plain Cod-liver Oil has been shown to be assimilated to such a partial extent that the unpleasant and nauseating effects produced by taking it into the stomach must have been scarcely compersated by the benefit denived. But even in the early days of its use its ultimate important position as a medicinal agent was foreseen, so pharmacists set about trying their best to devise,

in the first place, methods of rendering it as pure as possible, and, in the second place, means of sophistication so as to cover the nauseous taste, to render it comparatively palatable, and to enable as large a proportion of it as possible to be absorbed into the system.

The former of these objects was not specially difficult of attainment, but the latter problem was for years tackled in vain. It was attempted to emulsify the Oil with gums, alkalies, &c., but although preparations so treated were sometimes less unpleasant to swallow, when taken into the

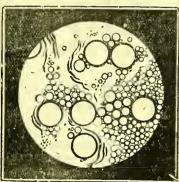


PLATE No. 2.—Emulsion of Oil and Milk, rule, be discovered magnified 400 diameters. without difficulty

stomach the oil globules were found to coalesce through the warmth of the body, and the consequent eructations were as bad as when the oil was administered per se.

The adjuvants also were objectionable, and the mixtures and themselves often nauseating and disgusting. According to Mr. Godwin Clayton, F.C.S., oil globules can, as a without difficulty in all emulsions.

Plate No. 1 represents an emulsion strong with essential oils and gums. So large are the oil globules that a segment of one of them occupies a goodly portion of the field. Small wonder that many maintain that it is preferable to constituents are take Cod-liver Oil plain than emulsified. Plate No. 2 that of solution.

represents what is claimed to be the most finely divided of all emulsions. Not only is it liable to go "queer," throwing down a precipitate, &c., but the size of the large circles

(the small ones are milk) convey a good idea of how indigestible must be the oil even in the best of emulsions. The microscopic appearance of the globules in milk . (Plate No. 3) forms a strange contrast with that of the two products before men-tioned. The fat of milk is, of course, in a highly assimilable form. But for a long time emulsions held the field and were regarded as the most practical method of preparing Cod-liver

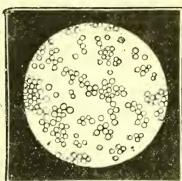


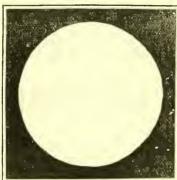
PLATE No. 3.—Pure Milk, magnified 400 diameters, showing oil globules.

But the Kepler Solution of Cod-liver Oil in Extract of Malt was the final "solution" of the difficulty. The reason for past failures was at length revealed; Cod-liver Oil had been treated as a drug, whereas it should have been treated as a food. It was at length apparent to us that the only rational method of taking it was with another food, as all other oils and fats are taken, and we resolved to test the capabilities of the Kepler Malt Extract as a medium for the administration of Cod-liver Oil. Our experiments were entirely successful, since it was found that by centrifugal motion, induced by machinery, Cod-liver Oil was completely

dissolved in Extract of Malt, the presence of the latter materially aiding the assimilation of the Oil, and at the same time thoroughly masking its unpleasant taste and removing the possibility of the production of nauseous effects.

Kepler Solution does not disturb the stomach like emulsions, and under the microscope (Plate No. 4) no oil globules are visible, and the field is perfectly clear.

PLATE No. 4. –Kepler Perfect Solution of Cod-liver Oil, magnified 400 diameters. Being simply a com-



bination of two foods-Cod-liver Oil and Extract of Maltit naturally agrees better than oil and chemicals. It is in no sense an emulsion, for, as Mr. Godwin Clayton says, "Its constituents are in a more intimate admixture - namely,

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EXPORT TRADE.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST for March 23 is to be sent to every firm in the United Kingdom who exports druggists' goods. This is in continuation of a special circulation which we initiated many years ago, and which has proved eminently successful; for by it we have been able to bring together those firms who act for large buyers abroad, and manufacturers and agents for, or dealers in, drugs, chemicals, perfumery, paints, varnishes, aërated-water plant, bottles, and druggists' sundries of all kinds. The issue has been fruitful in bringing inquiries and securing new business and indents. The circulation to merchants will, of course, be in addition to the regular issue of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST to its subscribers throughout Europe, Asia, Africa, India, America, and Australasia-the largest and most important subscription-list possessed by any drugtrade journal in the world. Advertisers who think of taking space in the issue should address the publisher at once.

OUR COMPETITIONS.

THERE will be no Postcard competition this month, as we have still much matter to dispose of in connection with the last three competitions. We hope this month to make the awards in connection with these, and also in the Foreign and Colonial section of the DIARY Coupon Competition.

Summary.

SIR HENRY ROSCOE does not approve of the Hermite system of purifying sewage (p. 339).

THOSE who are interested in the purchase of disinfectants will find some varied prices in a paragraph on p. 334.

A SKELMERSDALE Coroner's jury has been unable to agree as to the culpability of the chemist's junior who gave tr. opii for black draught (p. 333).

WE inaugurate to-day a series of papers on constructive criticism of the British Pharmacopæia to which eminen pharmacists are to contribute (p. 346).

A FRESH outbreak of carbolic-acid fatalities is noticeable, and the Birkenhead Coroner has called attention to the unrestricted sale of the poison (p. 333).

WE continue the sketches of students, the one dealt with this week being the young amateur who buys test-tubes by the couple and asks many questions (p. 350).

Some rather sensational statements, about the manner in which meats are packed and extract of meat is made in certain Chicago factories, are quoted on p. 350.

MR. SAGE and Mr. Gunn furnish descriptions of two useful pieces of apparatus, the first for distilling aromatic waters, and the other a syphon-filtering arrangement (p. 340).

Two of the Bengal Government chemical examiners propose a scheme to regulate the sale and use of poisons in India, which we comment upon, in some respects unfavourably (p. 348).

WE give portraits of the members of the London County Council recently elected who are connected with chemistry, and we also note the elections of several chemists in other County Councils (p. 332).

MESSRS. S. MAW, SON & THOMPSON do not agree with Messrs. Allen & Hanburys' anti-cutting scheme, and they tell us the reasons why. Mr. F. J. Hanbury reports that the scheme is working well so far, and they mean to keep it up (p. 351).

THERE was little of interest at the Pharmaceutical Council meeting on Wednesday, except a resolution that a Pharmacy Bill should not be promoted this session, and an intimation that consideration of the Dunstan affair is postponed for a month (p. 338).

MR. CHANEY and Mr. Dawson, of the Decimal Association, have given evidence before the Weights and Measures Commission (p. 333). The object of the inquiry is to see what may probably result should metric weights and measures be legalised for export-trading. We comment on the matter (p. 347).

PROFESSOR CARTER, of Liverpool, in "Nature's Polypharmacy," puts in a sensible plea for some old-fashioned prescribing, pointing out that it is impossible to acquire exact knowledge of therapeutics by physiological experiments, and that the teaching of experience should not be ignored (p. 341).

MR. FREUND replies to Mr. Dunstan's claim for priority in respect to the constitution of aconitine. He severely criticises the discrepancies between the abstracts and papers as published after Freund and Beck's publication, and intimates that Mr. Dunstan has not fulfilled his promise to give particulars of his research. Those matters are dealt with in an article on p. 348.

WE report from the law courts that Messrs. Beecham have obtained an injunction restraining a Hulme firm from selling spurious Becham's pills. A retailer has been fined in respect to deficient seidlitz-powders, and Townson & Mercer have had to pay 20½ damages for giving a man tartaric acid instead of Glauber's salts (p. 343). The Board of Inland Revenue have prosecuted the Carbolic Smoke-ball Company for selling their article unstamped, and the Magistrate has fined the company. The Board had at one time considered the ball not liable, but had notified their change of mind. Messrs. Idris & Co. have obtained judgment against Mr. Black, an exhibition promoter, for the recovery of 12½. 12½, expenses they were put to in connection with a proposed exhibition which was rever held (p. 344).



The Kleptomaniacs and the Druggists.

At Leamington on Friday, March 1, Eugenie Margaret Valter, and Catherine Wilkinson, women of good social position, were charged with seven cases of shoplifting. Thomas Tyerman Sturdy, assistant to Mr. Wilson, chemist, said that on Saturday he served the two defendants with an ounce of electuary of senna. He had to leave the shop, and in the passage met Mr. Wilson and a policeman. In consequence of their statement he watched the shop from a window, and saw Valter take a bottle of perfume from a stand and rearrange the bottles to fill up the gap. On returning to the shop he spoke to the defendants. Valter admitted taking the perfume, but said it was her intention to pay for it. On her bag being searched a bottle of cod-liver oil was also found. Valter pleaded guilty, and Wilkinson not guilty. For the defence, Dr. Parkes, of Birmingham, said he had attended Mrs Wilkinson, since July of last year for attacks of heart-failure. Dr. Suckling, Professor of Medicine at Mason College and specialist in nervous diseases, said he considered the mind of Mrs. Wilkinson was affected. The Bench intimated their intention to deal with Valter summarily, and to dismiss the charge against Wilkinson on the ground of insufficient evidence. The police then proceeded against both defendants, on a further charge of stealing a number of articles from the shop of Mr. Hutton, chemist. The Magistrates sentenced Valter to two months hard labour, and Wilkinson was fined 201. in consequence of her obvious ill-

Blackpool Chemists Dine Together.

A dozen of the chemists of Blackpool dined together at the house of Mr. J. Sedgwick one day last week. Mr. J. Laurie, the local secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society, occupied the chair, and there were also present Messrs. H. P. Withers, J. Sedgwick, W. C. Richardson, J. Sankey, C. H. Turver, J. Johnson, A. Henderson, J. Jackson, T. Carter, A. C. Taylor, and Wilkinson. The Queen, the Pharmaceutical Society, and the Corporation of Blackpool were toasted in turnin the flowing bowl, and several of the company contributed music and recitation. Mrs. Sedgwick and Mrs. Laurie co-operated in the superintendence of the dinnerarrangements, and we hope they were also thanked, though it is not on record that they were.

Serious Fire at York.

Last Friday (March 1) a fire broke out in the warehouses at the back of the shop of Messrs. Dresser & Folkard, wholesale and retail chemists and druggists, Pavement, York. A man had accidentally dropped a 6-gallon jug of sweet spirit of nitre, which, overspreading a small office, became ignited by contact with a low stove. The flames spread with terrible rapidity, and the utmost consternation was caused by the threatened destruction of adjoining shops and business premises, the occupants of which speedily removed their goods to places of safety. Fire-engines were brought into requisition, and the fire was subdued before spreading beyond the premises of Messrs. Simpson, tailors, next door to Dresser & Folkard's. The damage to the property and the stock of both firms is considerable, amounting to several thousands of pounds.

Chemical Society.

Dr. A. G. Vernon Harcont, F.R.S., has been selected to succeed Professor H. E. Armstrong as President of the Society, while Professors Roberts-Austen and Japp will be Vice-Presidents; and as members of Connoil Professor Bedson, Mr. Bennet Brough, Mr. Otto Hehner, and Professor McLeod have been selected.

The London County Council Election.

The pharmaceutical element on the new London County Council remains much as it was on the old. The best-known representatives of pharmacy are all old members. Mr. William Pearce, F.C.S., of the chemical-works, Bow Common, retains his seat as senior Progressive member for Limehouse. Mr. Pearce, who is 41, is a Londoner by birth, and was educated at the Royal School of Mines. Mr. Pearce is a J.P. for the county of London, and is now the senior partner in his firm, which was established by his father in 1838. Mr. W. Urqnhart, a vannish-manufacturer, is again returned as a Moderate member for North Paddington, and Mr. John McDougall, F.C.S., formerly a member of a well-known chemical firm at Millwall, retains his seat as a Progressive for Poplar. Mr. McDougall, who



W. PEARCE, L.C.C. (from a photograph by G. & R. Lavis, Eastbourne).



Major Clifford Probyn, L.C.C. (from a photograph by Bassano).

is 51, is one of the best-known members of the Council. Major Clifford Probyn, one of the Moderate members for the Strand, has been on the Council since its creation in 1885. He is the proprietor of Wm. Hooper & Co., the well-known chemists and aërated-water manufacturers, of Pall Mall East. Major Probyn was formerly a member of the London School Board, and has also been connected with the Vestry of St. George's, Hanover Square. He is 55 years of age. Mr. T. Howell Williams Idris (Progressive) has again been returned



J. McDougall, L.C.C.



T. H. W. IDRIS, L.C.C.

for North St. Pancras. He is 53 years of age, and the founder and head of the mineral-water firm of Idris & Co. (Limited). Mr. Idris was formerly in business as a chemist, and is an F.C.S. Mr. Charles Goddard Clarke, J.P., of the firm of Potter & Clarke, wholesale drnggists, of Raven Row, E., stood as a Progressive for Brixton, where he received 2,196 votes against 3,149 and 3,075 given respectively to the two. Moderate candidates who were elected. Mr. Harry J. Powell, B.A., a partner in Powell's Glassworks, Whitefriars, E.C., and the author of the articles on pottery and glass in Spon's "Encyclopædia," and various other technological essays, did not offer himself for re-election. He sat on the last Council for Dulwich as a Moderate. Quite a number of medical men were among the candidates, and six of these are elected. They are:—Dr. George Joseph Cooper, M.R.C.S. (Progressive), who came in at the head of the poll in Bermondsey; Dr. R. Gooding, who gained a seat for the Moderate party in Greenwich; Mr. Elijah Baxter Forman

M.R.C.S. Lond., and M.D. Brnssels (Moderatc), who kept the seat he held on the old Connoil for North Hackney; Dr. T. B. Napier (Progressive), who retains his seat for North Islington; Dr. G. B. Longstaff, a Moderate member for Wandsworth, who holds a medical degree, and is a well-known writer on medical statistics and sanitation, although he has never practised his profession; and Dr. W. J. Collins (Progressive, West St. Pancras), an oculist, and surgeon to the London Temperance Hospital. Two medical men failed to secnre election—viz., Mr. T. H. Clarke, a snrgeon, who had a try for a seat at Poplar as a Moderate, and Dr. R. Ambrose, a Nationalist M.P., who stood as an Independent Progressive for Whitechapel. Mr. A. Sieveking (Moderate) a son of Sir Edward Sieveking, was defeated in Haggerston,

Chemists on County Councils.

Among the members of County Councils outside London whose returns have been reported during the past week, we notice the following chemists:—Mr. H. D. Simpson, Louth, and Mr. Fletcher, Scunthorpe, on Lindsey County Council; Mr. J. Horsley, Hartlepool, on Durham County Council; Mr. J. E. Riley, manufacturing chemist, Accrington, on Lancashire County Council; Mr. Benjamin Crowther, manufacturing chemist, Birkenshaw, on West Riding County Council; Mr. Henry Peake, J.P., chemist, Dover, has heen elected unopposed for another term of office as a member of the Kent County Council.

Theft of Lung-tonic.

Alexander Richardson was charged on remand at the Mansion House last week with stealing two boxes of lung-tonic from the premises of Messrs. F. Newbery & Sons, King Edward Street, E.C. As defendant had been in custody for two weeks he was discharged with a caution.

Carbolic-acid Poisonings.

Mr. Braxton Hicks held an inquest at Lambeth, on Saturday, regarding the death of Susan Anderson, aged 57, who had committed suicide by taking carbolic acid. The evidence showed that in 1893 she had an attack of influenza, since which she had been very depressed. Last week she had stated that she feared she was going to have another attack of influenza, and the Coroner remarked that her mind had evidently become unhinged by the fear of another attack

A woman named Jane Owens, aged 57 years, who resided at 28 Neston Street, Walton, near Liverpool, was found lying on her bed, on Friday last week, whilst close by on a chair was a bottle lahelled "Carbolic acid," together with a glass which also contained some of the liquid. The woman died shortly after the discovery. She had previously threatened to take her life.

The Liverpool City Coroncr held an inquest on Friday last week touching the death of Henry Bowland (49), Corporation labourer, of 100 Latimer Street, who poisoned himself with carholic acid on the previous Wednesday. Verdict, suicide during temporary insanity.

At the inquest, held at Birkenhead, on the body of Richard Whalley, who died, as reported in our last issue, of carholic poisoning, the Coroner, addressing the jury, said that carholic was one of the unprotected poisons. There were more deaths arising from taking carholic acid than from taking any other poison known, and that was simply because a child might go into a shop and get a 6% or 1s. bottle, and the druggist had no right to ask questions. If a dose of arsenic or laudanum was wanted, a second person must he present at the purchase, but there were no restrictions on the sale of carbolic acid, one of the deadliest poisons known. In regard to the present case, no cause had heen shown why this young man, in the prime of life, had committed suicide. The jury returned a verdict of suicide while in a state of temporary insanity.

An Unqualified Assistant's Mistake: Disagreement of the Jury.

The inquest on the body of Henry Whittingham, 40 years, master clogger, Sandy Lane, Skelmersdale, who died, as

reported in our last issue, after taking an ounce of tincture of opium, supplied, instead of a black-draught, by mistake of Arthur Holt, aged 18 years, employed by his mother, trading as the County Drug Company, Skelmersdale, was resumed on Monday last. Dr. Morriss, supplementing his former evidence, said he had made a post-mortem examination, and found the appearance of the body consistent with his former opinion—that death was entirely due to opium-poisoning. Charles James Henshaw, the qualified manager of the shop, added that he had had eleven years' experience, and had been in seven shops. It was quite a usual practice to keep the laudanum-bottle next to harmless substances. The bottle's were generally arranged alphabetically, but in this shop there seemed to be no special scheme

Arthur Holt, recalled said that they had had, since the death of his brother nearly two years since, a qualified chemist. The laudanum-bottle occupied a position on the shelf between the black-draught and the liquid ammonia. It was hardly possible for the ammonia to get out of place, as it stood next to a partition, but if the black draught and the laudanum were taken off the shelf at the same time they might get reversed. He could remember the black-draught thus changing positions with the laudanum, and he had served black draught from the position belonging to the laudanum. He had taxed his memory about the mistake mentioned by Police-Inspector Waddilove on the former occasion. It was tincture of iodine which he sold, because he thought that was what she asked for. The Coroner said the only question for the jury was to ascertain the degree of negligence on the part of Arthur Holt. Negligence there certainly was, or the fatal mistake would not have happened ;but the jury must say whether the negligencic was so greatasto he censurable, or so much greater asto be cu pable, in which latter case Arthur Holt must go for trial on a charge of manslaughter. Among the facts elicited was the one that the laudanum-bottle had previously changed places with the black-draught hottle, which might account, in some measure, for the mistake. The jury must consider this and the other facts carefully in considering whether they would he doing their duty by sending Arthur Holt for trial.

The jury, after long deliberation, found they could not agree, and were hound over to appear at the next Liverpool Assizes to obtain the direction of one of the judges on the inquire.

The Late Mr. S. M. Burroughs and Dartford.

At the meeting of the Dartford District Connoil, last week, the following resolution, moved by Mr. Dowsing, seconded by Mr. Hesketh, was carried unanimously:—

That the Council records its deep sense of the loss which has occurred to the town by the death of Mr. S. M. Burroughs, and expresses is sincere sympathy with Mrs. Barroughs, as also with Mr Wellcome.

A proposal is on foot in Dartford to raise a local memorial to the late Mr. Burroughs. It is suggested that a fund should he raised to liquidate the debt on the Dartford Livingstone Cottage Hospital (which owes its existence chiefly to the efforts of the deceased gentleman), and that it he styled thereafter the "Burroughs-Livingstone Hospital, and that the men's ward be called by the name of the "Burroughs Ward."

Meat out of the Eater.

The Baylass Drug Company (Limited) has enjoyed a twelve months' career in Torquay. The stock was sold by auction last week. Several of the chemists in the town formed a combination of the hest Jewry model, and hought all the drugs at a low rate. Mr. Holloway was the ostensible purchaser, but he represented the ring. The distribution is to take place next week, and is to be followed by a supper.

Select Committee on Weights and Measures.

The Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the existing systems of weights and measures in this country held their first meeting on Tuesday of last week, under the chairmanship of Sir Henry Roscoe.

Mr. H. J. Chaney, Superintendent of the Standards

Department of the Board of Trade, gave evidence first. After describing the system under which the experts of the Board of Trade verified the legal standards, he stated that the imperial and metric systems were the only ones with which the Department had to do in England, but there were other local customary weights and measures in use, and there were many in use which were not legally recognised. Among these he mentioned the carat, the boll (used in Scotland), the ell, the coomb (used for measuring corn), the Winchester bushel, the butchers' stone of 8 lbs., the miners' dish (used for weighing ore in Derbyshire), and the gauge (used in measuring plates) as examples of weights and measures which we e not recognised by law. A number of anomalies which formerly existed, such as a ton of stone being different from a ton of other materials, had disappeared to a great extent under the operation of the Weights and Measures Acts of 1878 and 1889. Practically the only two countries of any importance in Europe in which the metric system is not adopted are Great Britain and Russia. In Germany, Austria, France, Italy, Spain, and Portngal the metric system is the only system in use.

Continuing his evidence at the second sitting of the Committee on Tuesday last, Mr. Chaney stated that the Board of Trade were authorised to verify metric weights and measures for purposes of science and manufacture, but not for trade. A manufacturer might for the purposes of his manufacture use metric weights and measures, but, on the other hand, he was liable to the consequences of his act if he used them for the purposes of trade. The inspectors had power to interfere with any existing weights of illegal denomination.

Mr. Amos Dowson, C.E., Chairman of Committee of the New Decimal Association, was the next witness, and spoke to the educational aspect of the question. The scholars in our primary schools are being taught the principles of the metric system on the assumption, as he observed, that it would be adopted in this country. He gave some curious examples furnished by the Secretary of the Nottingham and Midland Merchant Traders' Association and others of discrepancies in existing local standards. In Cornwall, for instance, a bushel of potatoes is 224 lbs, and in Nottingham only 84 lbs., while the hundredweight of certain kinds of cheese is 112 lbs., and of others 120 lbs. These and other anomalies cause constant harassment and inconvenience to traders. The witness also gave it as his opinion that the adoption of the metric system would be an advantage to our foreign trade. Our merchants are placed at a disadvantage because foreign customers prefer to deal according to the metric system, with which they are familiar. He quoted letters from traders and merchants in various parts in support of his evidence, among them one from Messrs. Davy, Yates & Hicks, wholesale chemists, of Southwark, who stated that they used the metric weights and measures in execution of orders for exportation to the principal countries of Europe, South America, &c., their correspondents in such countries almost invariably requiring their goods to be packed and rated according to the metric system. They also added that a very large number of firms engaged in the export trade in all its branches were constantly called upon, as they were, to use the metric weights in trade, and, as the Act made it illegal to use such measures, very great injury and loss to the country would result therefrom. The Secretary of the Decimal Association had sent out a circular letter to several of the British Consuls in various parts of the world, and their replies showed them to be distinctly favourable to the decimal system. He had also obtained opinions from the Chambers of Commerce in the country, and the 72 associated Chambers of Commerce, as well as six not members of the Association, all strongly advocating the adoption of the metric system of weights and measures. They had adopted resolutions in favour of it. In reply to Colonel Hill, witness said he did not think the adoption of the system would place any formidable difficulties in the way of the poorer classes, as the principles of the system are now being taught to the school-children under the Educational Code.

The Committee adjourned.

The metric enthusiast on THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST staff was not quite satisfied with the questions put by Sir Henry Roscoe's Committee, which did not seem to reach the

heart of the matter. So he resolved himself into an extra Select Committee, and appointed himself a deputation to Mr. Chaney. That gentleman was discovered at the Standards Office of the Board of Trade, and the deputation put this question to him:

"Is there any really substantial reason why metric weights should not be tested, stamped, and allowed to be used in trade generally (not in export trade only) by those persons who may wish to buy and sell by the kilogramme and the

itre?"

Mr. Chaney, who had been talking humanly enough until then, retired into his official shell as soon as this question was put. "I cannot answer that," he said; "it is a question of policy. But you can see what an opening for fraud it offers if two sets of weights are allowed to be in use side by side."

The deputation tried its best to see this point, and withdrew to meditate over it. After careful deliberation, the extra Select Committee came to the unanimous conclusion that there was no sufficient reason why the free use of metric weights and measures should not be permitted in this country to those who wish to use them, and that such permission would be the simplest and best way of giving the system a fair chance to establish itself.

A Chemist's Wife Dies Suddenly.

On Saturday last an inquest was held touching the death of Mrs. Reeve, the wife of Mr. John Reeve, chemist and druggist, of 14 Zion Place, Margate. The husband deposed that his wife had an attack of sickness and diarrhæa on the previous day, and he gave her a draught consisting of spirit of chloroform 10 drops, spirit of ammonia 20 drops, tincture of cardamons 30 drops, and peppermint-water. He gave this as a stimulant, and to ease the internal pains from which she complained. As she did not get any better, he sent for Dr. Pittock, but death ensued before he arrived. Dr. Pittock, after post-mortem examination, gave it as his opinion that death was dne to exhaustion and failure of the heart's action owing to the violent retching, and a verdict of death from natural causes was returned.

Disinfectants for the St. Luke's Vestry.

At an ordinary meeting of the St. Luke's (Middlesex) Vestry, held at the Hall in the City Road on Tuesday evening, the Public Health Committee reported upon tenders for the supply of disinfectants to the parish for a year. Mr. Tasker (Chairman of Committee) proposed that the tender be given to Messrs. Adcock, Easton & Co., Charteris Works, Finsbury Park, at the respective prices set out in their tender, and subject to satisfactory references. The prices were:—Commercial liquid carbolic acid per gallon, 1s. 1d.; carbolic-powder per cwt. 4s. 1½d.; carbolic-powder, per gross of 1-lb. packets, 9s. 6d. This was accepted on the seconding of Mr. George Eade. The other firms tendering included:—Mackey, Mackey & Co., 175 Grange Road, Bermondsey, S.E., whose respective prices were, 1s. 3d., 4s, and 12s. 6d.; The Killgerm Company (Limited), Cleckheaton, Yorkshire, 1s 4d., 5s 9d., and 16s.; The Sanitas Company (Limited), Letchord's Buildings, Bethnal Green, 1s. 6d., 3s. 9d., 8s.; J. M Smith & Co., 38 Borough Road, S.E., 1s. 5d, 5s., and 10s; Fletcher Brothers & Co., Grimsby, Lincolnshire, 1s. 4d., 4s. 6d., 18s.; Adams, Webster & Co. (Limited), Manor Chemical Works, Hackney, N.E., 1s. 3d., 4s 3d., 7s. 6d; Middleton Brothers, St. George's Street, E., 1s. 8d., 5s 6d., 12s.; Whalley's Sanitary Fluid Company (Limited), 56 & 57 Aldermanbury, E.C., 1s. 4d., 5s. 6d., 1l 8d.; Griffiths & Co., Campbell Road, Silvertown, E., 1s. 8d. 6s., 13s.; Lawes' Chemical Manure Company (Limited), 59 Mark Lane, E.C., 1s. 4d., 5s. 6d., 1l 8d.; Mayor & Co., Love Lane, Southwark, S.E., 1s. 5½d., 4s. 3d., 9s. 6d.; Forbes, Abbatt & Lennard, Ordnance Wharf, East Greenwich, S.E., 1s. 2d., 5s. 4½d., 10s. 6d.

Drugging Horses in Lincolnshire.

At the Horncastle Petty Sessions, on March 2, Walter Spikings, of New York, in the parish of Coningsby, was summoned for administering poisonous drugs to three horses, the property of Messrs. Sinclair & Son, seed merchants, &c. The defendant, who pleaded guilty to giving the horses a teaspoonful of black copperas twice a week, was fined

11. 10s., and 11. 11s. costs, and in default of payment, one month's imprisonment, without hard labour.

Stopping Cutting.

At the Reading Grocers' Association meeting, held on Tuesday, a letter was read from Liebig's Extract of Meat Company, in reply to a letter from the Secretary, complaining of the cutting in prices of Liebig's extract of meat by Messrs. Jno. Cross & Co, people's chemists, Oxford Road, Reading. In the first letter, dated June 30, the company stated that on receipt of the Secretary's letter they had sent a representative to Reading to investigate the matter. To him Messrs. Cross & Co. stated that the reason they cut was because May's Drug-stores (Limited) did the same, and the representative understood that if Messrs. May would agree to the schedule prices Messrs. Cross would do the same. Messrs. May's manager expressed his willingness to sign the company's agreement, but Messrs. Cross, it was stated, then refused, saying that as others had started the cutting they would keep their price to 1s. 1½d. for 2 oz. The company therefore asked the Association to assist them to discover from whom these firms draw their supply. It was decided to try to ascertain this.

A Pharmacy School Entertainment.

A large gathering of chemists and their friends met at the Manchester College of Pharmacy on Tuesday evening at the invitation of Mr. Charles Turner. The guests numbered more than one hundred, and there was an abundant provision of scientific entertainment. About a score of microscopes with a large number of specimens were shown, some by the students and others by members of the Manchester Microscopical Society. In the laboratories the preparation of various pharmaceutical products was shown, while in the smaller rooms some "scientific mysteries" puzzled the un-initiated, and Mr. Leo Grindon exhibited his well-known and beautiful botanical specimens. Mr. Scott was in charge of electrical apparatus, and by means of a Wimshurst's machine, Geissler's tubes, the electrolysis of water, &c., kept his visitors interested. In the lecture-room Mr. Charles Turner delivered a lecture to a crowded audience on "Cryptogamic Plants," illustrating it with lantern-slides on an 8-foot disc, algæ, fungi, mosses, ferns, equiseta, and selaginellas being specially noticed. The entertainment as a whole was highly appreciated.



denly while walking from his shop to his private residence Leison Park. In Chelmsford Road he was taken suddenly ill. He was conveyed to the house of Mr. Doherty close by and medical aid was at once summoned, but he expired in a short time. Heart disease appears to have been the cause.

Business Change.

Mr. W. J. Meredith, L.P.S.I., has purchased the fittings and fixtures of Mr. J G Marshall's shop at Ripley, Derbyshire, and has transferred them to Tandragee, county Armagh, Ireland, where he is fitting up a new medical hall.

A Profitable Opening.

The following appears in the "Wanted" column of the Irish Times:—"Vacancy for a qualified doctor to prescribe for and supply medicines to the members of a friendly benefit society. Terms, 1s. per quarter for each member."

Fire.

Early on Monday last a fire broke out on the premises of Messrs. W. H. Bell & Co., pharmaceutical chemists, North

Street, Belfast. The fire was confined to the store and back retail department, but considerable damage was done by water

The Glass-bottle Industry.

At a recent meeting of Dublin merchants it was stated that the continental competition in regard to medicine-bottles had contributed largely to the stagnation of the glass-trade, and that it would take 10,000\ell. to equip a bottle-manufactory in Dublin.

Liberal.

At the weekly meeting of the Lurgan Poor Law Board, Dr. Agnew's motion to have Mr. Joseph Calvert, pharmaceutical chemist, appointed to dispense medicines at the dispensary until the sickness in the district had abated was lost, and a subsequent resolution carried allowing the doctor to employ Mr. Calvert at his own expense.

Cork Wines.

At a meeting of the Cork Corporation, the city analyst, Mr. D. J. Omahony, F.C.S., reported having analysed seventy samples during the past three months, amongst them being "manufactured wines," which gave no evidence of cochineal, indigo or aniline colours; there was no salicylic acid present, and the colouring matters were of vegetable origin.

An Irish Bethesda.

At Claudy, county Derry, a spring in the stream below Kilgart, is much frequented owing to its alleged power to cure all kinds of diseases. Tradition has it that numerous cases have occurred in which cripples have been madewhole by bathing in the waters. The recipe is to hang a present on a neighbouring bush, repeat a quaint rite and plunge in.

Malicious Poisoning of Cattle.

Last week at Ennis, the County Clare Grand Jury had before them the claim of Colonel O'Callaghan, for compensation for the alleged wilful poisoning of a large number of his cattle. Dr. Tichborne, chemist, proved the administration of a quantity of soluble arsenic, a portion of which he extracted from the viscera, and disproved the supposition that the cattle had been accidentally poisoned by eating hemlock, which grew as a weed on the Bodyke estate. Mr. Moss, of the Royal Dublin Society, ascribed the presence of arsenic to brass and iron nails found in the stomachs of the poisoned animals. The jury awarded 210% compensation.

Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland.

At a committee meeting of this Society held on March 1, Sir James Haslett, J.P., in the chair, it was decided to hold the annual social meeting on Friday, March 29, and the following gentlemen were appointed to carry out the arrangements:—Sir James Haslett, Messrs. R. Campbell, W. J. Gibson, S. M. Reid, J. D. Carse, S. Gibson, James Richardson, S. R. Hogg, and W. J. Rankin, convener. Mr. Samuel Gibson, chemist and druggist, Belfast, has been nominated as a representative of the Wholesale Merchants' Association, for election to the board of the Belfast Chamber of Commerce. The Chemists' and Druggists' Society are anxious to be represented on the same board, and would probably nominate Sir James Haslett.

Drug-contracts.

Tenders for drugs, medicines, surgical and medical appliances are invited by the following Poor Law Boards, on or before the dates mentioned:—Athy Infirmary and six dispensaries, March 26; Baltieboro Union, March 11; Bantry Workhouse and six dispensaries, March 12; Baltinglass Union and outlying districts, March 16; Ballycastle, March 9; Borrisokane Workhouse and dispensaries, March 11; Delvin, March 22; Dunshaughlin, March 12; Granard, March 25; Rathdrum and dispensaries, March 6; Roserca and dispensaries, March 21; Tulla and three dispensaries, March 12; the Committee of Jervis Street Hospital, Dublin, for drugs, April 1. The contracts are tenable for twelve months, and will be made subject to the usual conditions, such as free returns of empties, security for the due fulfilment of the contract, and in the case of the Granard Union the tenders must not quote fractions of less than a farthirg.

Personal

Professor Quinlan and Dr. Whitla, L.A.H., have been appointed examiners in Materia Medica to the Royal University, Dublin, for 1895. Sir Charles Cameron, city chemist, Dublin, has been elected to the chair of Sanitary Science. Dr. Hartog, D.Sc., Cork, has been appointed examiner in Natural Science.

Dr. Corry, of the firm of Corry & Co., chemists, Belfast, has been nominated to the Poor Law Guardianship of the Cromac Ward.

Sir James Haslett, chemist, Belfast, has been appointed honorary treasurer of the relief fund for the poor of the city.

Mr. William Hayes, pharmaceutical chemist, 12 Grafton Street, has been nominated to the office of Poor Law Guardian of the Clondalken division of the South Dublin Union.

Dr. R. J. Blackham, L.P.S.I., formerly of Messrs. Graham's and Wells's pharmaceutical establishments, Dublin, has taken third place out of twelve vacancies in the United Kirgdom for Lieutenant Surgeon in Her Majesty's Army Medical Service.



annual supper at the Alexandra Hotel on the evening of February 28 Mr. W. L Currie, President of the Association, occucied the chair, and among the company were Dr. D. C. McVail, Dr. A. M. Robertson, Mr. Charles Kerr (Dundee), and Mr. Rutherford Hill (Edinburgh). The croupiers were Mr. John Foster, Vice-President, and Mr. Alex. Lairg, Hon. Secretary. After supper, the Chairman proposed the toast of "The Queen and Royal Family," and Mr. Lairg that of "The Army, Navy, and Reserve Forces." "The Medical Profession" was given by Mr. Rutherford Hill, Dr. McVail replying. Dr. A. M. Robertson gave "The Pharmaceutical Society," to which Mr. Kerr replied. The toast of "The Glasgow and West of Scotland Pharmaceutical Association" was given from the chair, the company joining in singing, "Weel may the boatie row." The other toasts were: "The Strangers," proposed by Mr. Moir, coupled with the name of Mr. Cairncross; "The Croupiers," by Mr. A. Mackellar; and "The Chairman," proposed by Mr. John McMillan. A first-class programme of music, instrumental and vocal, and readings was sustained with great ability by Messrs. Cunningham, James Bruce, D. Stephen, A. Mackellar, A. Laing, W. L. Currie, and Leiper; while an interesting and clever ventriloquial séance was given by Mr. Cairncross.

Failure of Chemical-manufacturers.

The sequestration is announced of Wm. Boyd & Co., chemical manufacturers, Fife Chemical works, Thornton, and Wm. Boyd and John Semple Mackintosh, chemical-manufacturers there, the individual partners of the firm.

Medical Stores Wound-up.

The following announcement is made in the Edinburgh Aurette of March 5:—At a meeting of the members of the Medical Stores (Limited), duly convened and held at the registered office, 166 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, on February 2, 1895, the following special resolutions were duly passed, and at a subsequent extraordinary general meeting of the members of the said company, duly convened and held at 166 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, on March 2, 1895, the said special resolutions were duly confirmed: (1) "That this company be wound up voluntarily"; and (2) "that Thos. Guthrie, C.A., Glasgow, be, and is hereby, appointed hiquidator, to conduct the winding-up; George D. Anderson, chairman."

Business Changes.

Mr. James Anderson, chemist, Dundee, has lately moved into the shop at the corner of Commercial Street, which he purchased last year, and has fitted the interior in an excelent way, especially for facilitating the dispensing. Mr Anderson is a keen cutter.

Mr. Jeremy Blenkiron, formerly assistant to Mr. J. C. Pottage, 117 Princes Street, Edinburgh, has purchased the business carried on hitherto by Mr. Sydney Keith, chemist and druggist, 69 South Clerk Street, Edinburgh, and entered into possession on Monday, March 4.

Mr. Alexander Teal, for many years assistant to Messrs. J. F. Macfarlan & Go. in their manufacturing department, has taken over the business carried on by the late Mr. James Binnie, chemist and druggist, 281 High Steet, Edinburgh.

The large shop, No. 1 South Clerk Street, Edinburgh, at present occupied as a branch of the Commercial Bank of Scotland, is to be opened as a drug-store in May next by Messrs. Inman & Co.

Glasgow Parish Medicines.

At the monthly meeting of the Glasgow City Parochial Board, held on March 7, a return was submitted showing that during the past month there had been 7,100 prescriptions made up in the Parliamentary Road dispensary for indoor poor, and 817 for outdoor poor; and also that the outdoor poor in the parish had 300 prescriptions made up in the following private dispensaries:—Glasgow Apothecaries' Company, 10; Messrs. J. & R. Rodman, 113; and Mr. D. P. Walker, 177. It was also reported to the Board that the Medical Committee had purchased the following articles for the use of the dispensary:—100 lbs. best grey cottonwool, from Mr. James Taylor, at 6d. per lb. net; 150 lbs. gamgee tissue, from Messrs. Cockburn & Co., at 1s. 2d. per lb, less $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; 10 gallons best olive oil, from Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., at 4s. per gallon, less 5 per cent.; and 160 lbs. best castor oil, from Mr. James Taylor, at $3\frac{3}{4}d$. per lb. net. The Board approved of the action of the committee.

French Mews.

DUELLING AND ANTISEPTICS.—The duelling question still agitates the public mind. With regard to the death of M. H. Percher, it may be of some interest to mention that the swords used in duelling are always dipped into an antiseptic solution before the combat. Carbolic-acid solution was used in the fight which cost M. Percher his life.

THE CHARGE AGAINST A MAYOR-PHARMACIEN.—Judgment has been delivered against the ex-Mayor of Gien, M. Merry, in the case referred to in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of last week. In summing up, the Judge showed that the defendant had abused his position as Mayor, and condemned him to four months' imprisonment and a fine of 500f. The Paris wholesale druggists, MM. Serre and Cruet, who were implicated in the case, but had apparently derived no pecuniary profit from their arrangement with the ex-Mayor, were fined 100f. each, but they escaped the actual payment under the Béringer (first offenders) Act.

PARIS STUDENTS.—The total number of students attached to the various schools and faculties of this city last year was 12,325, against 11,914 for 1892–93. At the School of Pharmacy there were 1,716, of whom 24 were foreigners; while the Faculty of Medicine had 5,144, 195 being ladies. Pharmacy failed to attract any students of the fair sex. The School of Pharmacy awarded 17 scholarships, and examined 1,951 pupils. The School of Medicine shows a much larger proportion, though at the latter only 457 students obtained their doctor's degree; 12 of these were ladies. The Council of the Faculties recommends to the University of Public instruction that a certain number of new professorships should be founded, and first on the list figures that of analytical chemistry at the School of Pharmacy.

THE GENERAL COUNCIL OF THE FACULTIES.—At a meeting of the Council, held last Monday morning at the Sorbonne, the President (M. Gréard) thanked M. Lanne-

longue (a Deputy and a member of the Council) for having obtained from Parliament the credit necessary for founding a professorship of analytical chemistry at the Paris School of Pharmacy. M. Gréard mentioned that this project has been before the Council for the past ten years. The Rector also read a petition signed by the students of the Faculties and the School of Pharmacy, asking that, as a means of establishing their identity, a photograph of the holder should be affixed to the College card. The Council accepted the snggestion, which will prevent unscrupnlous youths from obtaining certain little advantages, such as admission at reduced prices at some of the theatres, which Paris students enjoy.

ANOTHER REMEDY FOR COLD IN THE HEAD.—Inhalations of eau de Cologne are one of the most recent remedies for a cold in the head, and, in attributing the effect to the antiseptic essences contained in the German odour, Dr. Maurel, of Toulouse, concludes that the inflammation of the higher respiratory organs is due to some form of microbe. His experiments on the subject have led him to discover that the microbic element issuing with the mucus from the nose cannot be cultivated in an element of iodoform vapour. On account of the unpleasant odour of this antiseptic, however, he has experienced some difficulty in arriving at a practical form of treatment. The most expedient way, he finds, is to insert a tiny piece of iodoform ganze in the nose on going to rest. He also prescribes iodoform in the shape of lozenges, to be given in doses not exceeding 3 centigrammes per twenty-four hours.

POISONED CAKES.—The pharmacist Roy, who has just been condemned to fifteen years' imprisonment at the Aube Assizes for poisoning a woman by means of chocolates containing strychnine sent through the post, has already found an emulator. Three sorters of the Tarbes Post Office were engaged one night last week in making up the mail when their attention was attracted by a parcel containing eatables. The packet was opened, and was found to contain a few cakes, one of which the postmen ate. One only of them ate enough to bring on symptoms of strychnine-poisoning, to which he succumbed. M. Forune Cabraro, of Cieutat, Bagnères de Bigorre, to whom they were addressed, drew suspicion upon a school-teacher named Contre, of the same town. The latter has since confessed the crime, which is due to political vengeance. He states that he wanted to produce a purge, but a pharmacist at Lannemezan gave him strychnine for nitre.

Paris Chemists' Assistants — The Association of Chemists' Assistants of Paris continues its campaign in favour of improving the status of its members, and with this view a meeting was held a week ago at a café on the Boulevard de Sébastopol. Their programme remains practically unchanged, and comprises a reduction in the hours of work, one whole day of rest a week, and facilities for residing outside the pharmacy. The Association has issued the following appeal to colleagues who are non-members:—
"Before continuing the campaign commenced three years ago, and which has given such good results, we again appeal to your sentiments of brotherhood not to remain isolated, but to attach yourself to our syndicate. Your interests are with us, and you should, therefore, not hesitate to join our ranks. Shake off the apathy and indifference which have so long been leading characteristics of our profession. You will find in us comrades who will help you in case of need," &c.

IMITATION "SERUMS."—At a Council of the French Ministry, held on Sunday afternoon, March 4, M. Georges Leygues, Minister of the Interior, referred to the numerous complaints which have reached him relative to the dangerous traffic carried on by certain quacks since the discovery of the anti-diphtheric serum. It appears that these persons trade on the credulity of the public by selling at low prices, as authentic serum, liquids in no way resembling the product used by Dr. Roux for cnring diphtheria, thereby causing much misery to poor people. The Council approved the text of a short Bill tending to regulate "the preparation, sale, and distribution of therapeutic, anti-diphtheric, or other serums, to suppress the sale and distribution of all imitation or adulterated substances, and to penalise misrepresentation concerning the quantity and quality of the product sold." The subject was to have been discussed in the Chamber of

Deputies on Monday, but it was crowded out by more pressing matters. It would seem, however, that the Minister of the Interior is going to a good deal of nnnecessary tromble, for, since February 10, the sale of anti-diphtheric serum in France has been restricted to pharmacists.

Foreign and Colonial Mews.

THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION is to meet at Denver on August 14, not on June 19, as was previously determined.

MINING-SCIENCE AT THE CAPE.—It is proposed to found a School of Mines in connection with the South African College, and the University Council at Cape Town are considering the measures for conducting examinations and issuing certificates, diplomas, and degrees in mining.

UNITED STATES COCAINE DUTY.—Judge Coxe, of the United States Circuit Court, has decided that cocaine hydrochlorate is not a medicinal preparation, but a chemical salt. In trade parlance it is both, but the United States Customs only get 50c. per lb. under the former heading, and 25 per cent. ad val. under the latter; hence the decision.

OSTRICH PEFSIN.—The Apotheker Zeitung reports that pepsin has been offered in Germany under the name of "Strauss pepsin" (ostrich pepsin), which comes from Buenos Ayres, and is said to be made from the crops of the Rhea americana. Apart from the fact that the existence in Argentina of a sufficiency of the birds to give a commercial yield of pepsin, our contemporary points out that the product in question has been examined and found to be practically valueless as a digestive agent, and it treats the whole thing as a hoax.

DISTRESS IN THE SICILIAN SULPHUR-MINES.—The situation in the sulphur-mine districts of Sicily is giving rise to serions anxiety, the prevailing depression of trade and the low prices ruling cansing great loss to mine-owners and much distress among their employés. A meeting of owners has been held to discuss the question of establishing general sulphur warehonses and of forming a syndicate of all the producers of sulphur in the island. The industry gives employment to 33,000 workmen, and it is thought that the only means of saving these wage earners from dismissal and ensuring the continuance of work is to establish a sulphnrmonopoly by the proposed syndicate. Another meeting of mine-owners will be held next month, when the proposal will probably be agreed to.

AUSTRALIAN BEE-FARMING.—The extreme suitability of climate and flora for bee-farming purposes in New Sonth Wales is leading to a steady annual increase of honey-production in that colony. Several of the largest bee-farms are in the Blue Mountains and Western districts. The red gnms are the main dependence of the bee-keeper, though the box-tree, which is also very common, gives a fair supply of honey. Recently increased attention has been given to the best methods of honey-production, the bee-farmers in New South Wales being sufficiently numerous to support a monthly paper, the Australian Bee Bulletin, and to hold occasional conferences for the purpose of discussing matters affecting the bee-farming industry.

CHEATING IN COD-LIVER OIL IN THE U.S.—It is asserted in New York that the present season's "boom" in cod-liver oil has brought to light a feature in the oil-trade previonsly unknown to exist in that city, or which, at any rate, was practised very rarely. This is the trade in empty oil-barrels which have contained prime Norwegian oil of well-known brands, and are duly branded, and then refilling with inferior or Newfoundland oil, and selling them under the original brand. Within a few days over 400 empty barrels of the best known Norwegian brands have been bought, a higher price having been paid for one particular brand than for any others, a circumstance due to the fact that the first-named has been in better inquiry the past season, and is to-day commanding a higher price than some other prime brands. In this connection it is perhaps significant that Newfoundland oil is offering from Newfoundland at 50c. per gallon.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

COUNCIL MEETING.

THE business of the Council on Wednesday was of such a routine character that it scarcely requires to be dealt with in the ordinary reportorial fashion. At first the table looked thin, and seemed to reflect the ravages of the P.E. (which is short for the prevailing epidemic), but gradually the chairs were filled, until seven only remained vacant. Mr. Carteighe was in the chair, and there were also present Mr. Cross, the Vice-Chairman, and Messrs. Allen, Atkins, Gostling, Grose, Harrison, Hills, Martin, Martindale, Newsholme, Southall, Warren, and Rymer Young.

After the minutes the President read a letter from Mrs. S. M. Burroughs acknowledging the Council's sympathy with her bereavement, and from that the members went to the election of A.B.'s (associates in business), M.P.S.'s, &c., finally coming to finance, where

AN UNCOMMONLY SMALL BALANCE

met their view. It was 181. 5s. 11d., and the monthly accounts to be met amounted to 2,3711. 9s. 6d.; but, as the President remarked afterwards, the subscriptions will be coming in now, so the committee ventured to draw a cheque upon the future. The chief items in the accounts payable were 742l. for the Journal and 1,000l. to clear up the charges of the examination-hall in Edinburgh, the latter including architects' fees, electric light, fittings, and apparatus, which were not reckoned in the original estimates-all legitimate expenditure, the President said, and though it was a little difficult to come at the true cost of such a job, they must allow for improved ideas in such things-with which sentiment the Council smilingly acquiesced.

BENEVOLENCE

showed well-viz., 280l. 5s. 3d. from subscriptions, 65l. 15s. from donations (in which was 50%, from Mr. Percy C. Probyn-"the Major"), and 26s. for the Orphan Fund. But there were no grants, two applications being refused and one The Library, &c., Committee showed nothing deferred. that does not come up every month, except that eternal phase of

PROVINCIAL EDUCATION

-an appeal for help. Sheffield wanted 50l., and got 25l. so that local effort might be stimulated to gather the other 251. Inverness wanted something and got nothing, because it does nothing according to the regulations for such grants.

THE ANNUAL MEETING

next fixed attention, but only to the extent of a remit to draft the report, and settling the date-Wednesday, May 22.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

brightened things a little, Mr. Charles Umney having sug. gested that the Council should appear before the Select Committee now sitting. They will-in the person of the President and Mr. Martindale.

THE UNCERTAINTY OF LIFE

is ever present before the Council. This month it was exemplified in the loss of two corresponding members-M. Andrew Ferrein, of Moscow; and M. Jean Edouard Bommer, professor of botany of the Brussels University. The Council next ordered the payment of the second moieties of the Bell Scholarship money, and having passed

through two restorations, came to a very good appointment (so said someone)-viz., that of Mr. William Gregory as Local Secretary for Weymouth. Then, by special resolution stamped with

THE SEAL OF THE SOCIETY,

Mr. Bremridge was authorised to prove debts on behalf of the Society, which brought to the recollection of some of the councillors that the Society had figured as a creditor in a bankruptcy report last week. The operation of sealing those resolutions, which focus in Mr. Bremridge's personality the power of 5,000 individuals, destitute by charter of bodies and souls, is not a public function. The seal is kept in a. quaint box, of which the President and Vice-President have keys, and they have to be gathered together to the solemn function of opening, whereupon the secrets of the box are revealed, a prosaic but substantially useful embossing-stamp appears, and the office-boy does the rest.

THE THREE C.'S

(we owe that phrase to Mr. John Harrison) will not upset Parliament this Session. The Law and Parliamentary Committee have considered whether they should go forward with a Pharmacy Bill, and they think not. The times are not propitious, the house unfit. So Mr. Carteighe explained. "But," said Mr. Harrison, "the committee should not abandon their draft. Go on with it; formulate what you want in the three C's-consolidation of the Society, curriculum, and companies-and we in the country will discuss it. Then you can revise it and be ready to put it before the House when the proper time comes." "Quite right," said Mr. Martin, which looked like Newcastle embracing Sunderland; "and in addition to educating the trade, if a general election comes along within a year we can educate candidates as to our needs. As a trade our ideas regarding the Bill are nebulous: let the committee perform an act of crystallisation." It seemed to Mr. Atkins that that was an "ation" easier than legislation, for he commenced an unvarnished non possumus advocacy with "sufficient unto the day is the action thereof," and concluded by advising the Council to wait till the crisis arives. Mr. Southall was not sure about that. The provincial associations want something to do, and the three C's would be very good for them. Draft a Bill by all means. The President sat immovable, and when Mr. Southall sat down he, without rising, said, "The resolution is that the reportof the committee do pass. Those who are of that opinion, signify the same in the usual way [and no one raised a little finger]; on the contrary" [not even a nail]. Whereupon the Bill, or rather the thought of it, was a record of the past.

was the last item of the day, but none except the initiated could extract the active principle of the President's announcement, which was simply to the effect that a special report of the Research Committee had been considered at the meeting the previous night, and as to publication the consideration was deferred. A copy of the pharmaceutical register of Cape Colony from Mr. Rendal, of Cape Town, was laid on the table. Our reporter left the Council Chamber on the understanding that law cases were to be discussed.

An itinerant pill-vendor was delivering a popular open-air lecture on his liver-pills, with the aid of a diagram illustrating the human frame. "That," he explained, pointing out a totally different spot, "is where man's liver is." Excuse me," observed a spectacled man on the fringe of the crowd, "but I am a surgeon, and that's not where the liver is." Lecturer (indignantly): "Never you mind where his liver is; if it was in his big toe or his left ear my pills would reach it, and shake it for him."

The Winter Session.

SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY.

AT the meeting of the London Section, held in the Chemical Society's rooms, Burlington House, on Monday evening, Professor A. P. LAURIE read a note on

THE DURABILITY OF PIGMENTS DERIVED FROM THE COAL-TAR PRODUCTS.

The permanence or durability of these pigments, he said, is of increasing importance, but it does not lend itself to very exact measurement, and any question of the rate of fading of pigments is rather qualitative than quantitative. For the purpose of his experiments he had prepared such pigments as he had not been able to get hold of in the ordinary way, so as to know their composition. It is a difficult matter to identify a pigment and say from what coaltar colour it derives its name. The method used in the experiments on water-colours carried on by Captain Abney, Professor Church, and others was to take a piece of Whatman's paper and paint a wash all over the paper and then to paint on a second and third wash, and so on, each time leaving a part untouched. That is the method the author used, with the difference that Professor Church had made ten washings, and he had made five, first grinding the colour with water into a stiff paste and diluting it with gum-water. The standard pigment used was crimson-lake (made from cochineal), and whenever he exposed any coal-tar pigment he exposed with it a little square cut off this standard colour. The results by this means were stated in comparison with the rate of fading of the crimson-lake. In the result the alizarine lake pigments proved very permanent indeed; the nitro-alizarine lakes were also fairly permanent, and did not fade very much; di nitro alizarine lakes (blue-lakes) were also very permanent. The next in order was the so-called alizarine yellow. This bright yellow at once turned orange colour on exposure, then it did not further change. The eosin colours seemed very uncertain, and of two geranium-lakes one of them faded very rapidly and the other proved very permanent. These were followed in result by erythrine, naphthalin-scarlet, crimson-lake and worst of all the mauve-lakes, methyl violets, and so on. Professor Laurie exhibited thirty to forty samples of the different lakes classified in the groups mentioned.

Mr. THOMAS ROYLE, in opening the discussion, objected to the method of experiment. He said the method he was acquainted with was to keep in books certain pieces of prepared paper or cloth, and to take out portions day by day or week by week so that each would show in successive degree the number of days or weeks of its exposure.

Another member said it was almost impossible to draw an inference regarding the character of a bright dye when used one way without knowing how it would behave when used in another, and that fact to some extent affected Professor Laurie's results.

Professor LAURIE, in reply, said that Mr. Royle had misunderstood him, and the results would correspond in both

In the next paper, Sir Henry Roscoe and Mr. C. Lunt reported on an examination of the

HERMITE SYSTEM OF SEWAGE-TREATMENT.

Sir HENRY ROSCOE, who read the paper, said they had to distinguish between two kinds of electrical treatment of sewage, one of which was identified with the name of M. Hermite, and the other with the name of Mr. Webster. Hermite system was a method of sewage-sterilisation, and the sewage itself was not treated. In the Webster process it was the sewage itself which was the subject of electrolysis. The investigation they had conducted was carried out at the offices of the British Institute of Preventive Medicine, and the experiments themselves were undertaken by Mr. Lunt, with plant set up at Worthing by Messrs. Peterson & Cooper, the representatives of M. Hermite in England. The method used was the electrolysis of natural or artificial sea-water, whereby a liquid containing free chlorine was produced. After describing the plant used, a number of tables were referred to, which showed the relative results of the bacteriological experiments, with electrolysed solutions varying in strength from 25 gramme available chlorine per litre to 1 gramme per litre. M. Hermite has stated that fæcal matter is destroyed when mixed with the electrolysed solution. In the experiments now reported on it was found that deodorisation occurred, and the liquid matter appeared to be sterile, while the solid fæcal matter remained unaltered. This happened with a solution containing 1 gramme of chlorine per litre, even after a week's soaking. No amount of increase in the available chlorine, or in the volume of the liquid, sufficed to-sterilise perfectly the solid matter. From the experiments, the authors concluded that electrolysed sea-water, as M. Hermite proposed, is useless. Moreover, it loses over 90 per cent. of its strength in twenty-four hours, and is then perfectly useless as a disinfectant. An electrolysed solution containing '75 gramme lost 34 per cent., and that of 1 gramme strength lost 10 per cent. in the same period of time. Under the Hermite system they were quite unable to sterilise a broth-culture of the Bacillus communis. On the other hand, the Hermite fluid of '25 gramme strength acted as an excellent deodoriser. A week's test with the public water-closets at Worthing showed that the fluid was practically sterile, but a large amount of solid feecal matter was suspended, and on this being broken up in the basket used in the experiment the effluent matter was foul, and contained a great amount of organic matter. There were reasons why this process might in some instances be employed, because it acts as an excellent deodorant; but as a method of sterilisation of sewage it is very doubtful whether it can be generally employed.

Dr. Squire, who led off the discussion, said the value of a process was only brought out by comparison with other methods having the same object. He questioned whether it was better to introduce chlorine in the manner described or to add some bleaching-powder.

Mr. Bevan asked if any comparative experiments with bleaching-powder and the electrolysed solution had been

Mr. Frank Scudder intimated that Sir Henry Roscoe had made it perfectly clear that the Hermite process was not a process of purification. If it were so, it would have been well to have compared the effect of the process with bleaching-powder, but as it had been made so clear that it was not a purifying process he did not think this necessary.

Mr. Cooper (who intimated that he was M. Hermite's partner in England) said Sir Henry Roscoe had put beforethem the case of Worthing as applying the system to every house. M. Hermite said when you can do so, put it into every house, but if you cannot do that, put it into the drains or the sewer-head as soon as you can, and it will prevent the putrefaction of any matter in that sewer, and also prevent sewer-gas. You will have an effluent which can be very much more easily treated than if the process were not used. Sea-water is used by M. Hermite because it contains chlorides in sufficient quantity to pass an electrical current through it.

Sir HENRY ROSCOE, in reply, said he had not been able tomake any comparative experiments, but he thought it was desirable that that should be done.

CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS' ASSOCIATION.

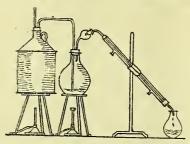
AT the meeting held on Thursday, February 28, Mr. R. H. Jones in the chair, the evening was devoted to short papers. Mr. Sage was the first to contribute, his paper being a short note on

AN AVAILABLE METHOD FOR PREPARING SMALL QUANTITIES OF THE AROMATIC WATERS.

The apparatus required consists of (1) a ½-gallon tin can? (2) a 36 or 40 oz. flask, and (3) a condenser. The accompanying diagram shows the manner in which these are connected together. The can and flask are each fitted with corks pierced with two holes. The cork in the can is traversed by a long piece of tubing reaching to the bottom of the can and protruding about a foot above, to act as a safety-valve; from the other hole in the top of the can a piece of glass tubing bent twice at right angles passes to the bottom of the flask; by this means the steam is conveyed

from the tin to the flask, and, rising, it finds an outlet by passing into the condenser.

The can is filled three-parts full with water and heated to boiling; the drug to be used for preparing the water is



placed in the flask, the connecting glass tube thrust to the bottom, and the application of heat to the can continued. The steam soon saturates the drug and carries over all the volatile matter with it to the condenser. When steam has been passing for some time, the drug in the flask is transformed into a thin paste by the water which has condensed therein, and spurting and splashing begins if it is not remedied. The object of the globe tube in the top of the flask is to trap any of these splashes, and only allow the vapour to pass into the condenser. To prevent a large amount of liquid condensing in the flask, several means may be employed; either the flask may be surrounded with hot water, or a Bansen with a rose burner may be placed underneath. Care, however, must be taken to turn the flame down low if the latter method is employed, or the drug will soon get scorched.

The flask may be substituted by a wide-mouthed jar or a metal tube, but a great improvement is made by placing a piece of gauze about an inch from the bottom, and placing the drug on the gauze; the steam then passes more evenly through it. Using a can of the size above mentioned, it is possible to distil about a pint of water an hour, but with a larger apparatus the yield is proportionately greater. When the required quantity has distilled over, it will be found that the drug is quite destitute of aromatic properties.

In many instances the waters produced by distilling a drug with water possess a peculiar odour, which to a great extent passes off in time. This is due to volatile organic matter, other than oil, contained in the drug, and its presence does not improve the keeping properties of the waters. This has led the author to substitute the essential oil instead of the drug in other instances besides that of peppermint, and he finds the products much more satisfactory, both as regards keeping properties and aroma. A much smaller flask in this case suffices.

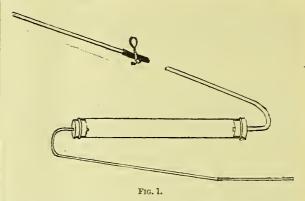
Mr. Sage submitted three or four samples of water drawn by his process, and, in answer to questions raised, said that naturally waters were not so clear as those he then presented. These had been distilled during the extreme frosty weather, and were more than usually turbid, so had been filtered.

Mr. A. Gunn next read a contribution on

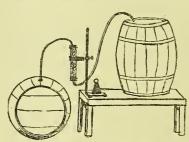
A USEFUL LABORATORY FILTER.

The filter has been in constant use in Messrs. Fletcher, Fletcher & Co's laboratories since June of last year. It was devised originally to minimise oxidation during the filtration of certain solutions, in which respect it has proved an unqualified success. Its usefulness has been further and perhaps more forcibly demonstrated in filtering some strong solutions of quinine in phosphoric acid, which went indifferently through flannel or twill and refused absolutely to go through paper. The arrangement (fig. 1) is in principle a syphon, and is therefore automatic. The filter itself is simply an alteration in the limb of the syphon adapted to hold the filtering-medium. Being automatic it is of course necessary that the receiver should be capable of holding the entire bulk of the liquid to be filtered, and proper precautions taken to prevent evaporation or oxidation according to the nature of the solution. To make it, procure a glass cylinder 12 inches long and 1½ inch in diameter. The exit-tube, ¼ inch diameter, is connected to the cylinder by a good sound rubber bung. The supply-tube is similarly connected. This

tube is of wider bore than that of the exit—about $\frac{3}{8}$ inch diameter—because in practice it is found that if both tubes are of the same bore the syphon will not be complete. The filtered solution must fill the exit. If it only runs down the



sides the filter is not nearly so powerful. To charge the filter, fix the exit-tube to the cylinder, then insert a few pieces of clean broken glass; next a wad of cotton-wool, not tightly packed, to make a layer about & in h deep; then a little glass-wool and another layer of cotton-wool like the first, glass wool again, and a little paper pulp. Next eight or nine small clean glass stoppers (1-oz. vial size) This prevents over-compression of the various layers Paper pulp is added next to form a layer 1 inch deep, solid but not tightly packed, a little glass-wool over this then another layer of paper-pulp like the last, and finally a little more glass-wool. The packing is neither elaborate nor troublesome. The following are some of the advantages of the filter:-Exposure to atmosphere is reduced to a minimum. Heavy sediments can be avoided by raising the supply-limb of the syphon and so preventing clogging. There is no disturbance of the filter on addition of more liquid. It is self feeding, and with suitable vessels requires no attention when once started. The filter may be filled with any suitable material, such as charcoal, kieselguhr, &c., and can be changed or cleaned when necessary. Filtration is upwards, which has much in its favour. But perhaps the greatest advantage is in the almost entire absence of waste: 26 or 27 gallons can be filtered during the night from one cask into another without a single drop to be seen anywhere. When liquids contain much solid matter they should be allowed to settle



as much as possible before filtering. Although the filter can be left without attention, it is always well to bear in mind that syphons are dangerous things, especially when one places a Winchester quart as a receiver, and the filter is connected with a vessel containing 10 gallons of liquid.

The PRESIDENT thought this an extremely efficient filter and one that would be useful for solutions containing little sediment. Was it capable of being used for syrups? he asked.

Mr. Robins wished to know if felt and earths, as kaolin,

might be used as filtering-media.

Mr. GUYER asked if the apparatus had been used for liquid extracts, some—for instance, taraxacum—being espe-

cially difficult to filter.

Mr. Stead said, in principle, this device resembled one described by Dr. Symes some years ago, consisting of a cylinder with filtering-medium at one end, which was then

filled with liquid and acted as a syphon, and therefore automically.

Mr. Gunn, replying, remarked he had omitted to say that it was his custom to tie in the bung at each end of the cylinder, in order to withstand the pressure exerted. Only one sample of syrup, of about 6 or 8 gallons, had been submitted to the process, but this had led to very satisfactory results, and it was his intention to further experiment with them and also liquid extracts, which he had not yet tried. There was no objection to felt and earths. Heavy sediments soon clogged up the filter, so it was well to allow such to settle as much as possible.

LIVERPOOL CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION.

At the meeting held on Thursday, February 28, the PRESIDENT (Mr. J. Smith) at the opening of the proceedings referred to the great loss which the Association had suffered by the death of Mr. R. Parkinson, their late Treasurer. He was, said Mr. Smith, a most unselfish and genial man. He proposed that a vote of sympathy be sent to Mr. Parkinson's relatives.

Mr. Shaw seconded this motion, and it was unanimously agreed to. A paper was then read on

NATURE'S POLYPHARMACY.

By Professor William Carter, M.D., &c.

In this lecture the author, starting from a physiological basis, pointed out that as a reaction from old medicinal formulæ there had recently been a tendency to simplicity in prescribing, and the consequence is that some physicians, acting upon the latter principle, rather than prescribe a single remedy which is not consistent with nature, prescribe none at all: with them medicine has reached the vanishing-Professor Carter questioned the wisdom of that point. course, for, as we gain experience, we find that there is much truth in the traditional polypharmacy, while the stricter knowledge acquired by pharmacological research is not always applicable to the treatment of human beings. A unicellular organism, without organs at all, presents pharmacological difficulties-we cannot say, without experiment, how a certain drug will act upon it—and these difficulties increase as we go up the scale. Even when we reach man we cannot say that he will react the same towards a drug in 1905 that he does in 1895. He is not the same being then, nor is he at the end of any two hours. There is no better index of the chemical changes which go on in the body than the urine, which varies in composition from day to day, and from hour to hour. All this is reflected in the effects of drugs; thus hypnotics act best when given near bedtime.

What relation have these facts to any facts of drugadministration? Why, just this—that so complex and variable a mechanism will probably require a variable and complex treatment when it becomes disordered. The hackneyed rules which should guide the writer of prescriptions, in order that the pharmaceutical preparations may act cito, trito, et jucunde (quickly, safely, and pleasantly), generally direct that a medicinal formula may consist of basis, adjuvans, corrigens, and constituens—or the chief substance with which to cure, that which assists it, that which corrects any unpleasant effect, and that which serves as its rehicle—but they do not contemplate anything outside this; and modern ideas would be very much scandalised if a prescriber deliberately, and of set purpose, placed on paper in the same prescription the names of substances which were directly antagonistic to each other physiologically.

He would be reproached for blowing hot and blowing cold at the same time, with being a mere empiric, with departing from the simplicity of science, and much more to the same effect, yet probably such an objector would be very frequently guilty of the same kind of inconsistency as he criticised in others; for it is a curious and instructive circumstance that many of the great vegetable remedies, the value of which has been established by years or generations of the experience of thoughtful and observant medical men, contain just such antagonistic principles. But a single name being given to the drug, its contradictory and compound nature is not thought of by those who prescribe it.

To a few examples of this kind of natural polypharmacy

Professor Carter drew the attention of the members. First he spoke of jaborandi, which contains two absolutely antagonistic alkaloids, pilocarpine and jaborine, but the latter in so small quantity as only to control the action of the former. Indeed, Professor Carter has found pilocarpine to so irritate the stomach that he prefers to use jaborandi itself in some cases to avoid this. It does not, like the alkaloid. depress the heart. In the course of a celebrated criminal trial which took place in Liverpool some years ago, a medico-legal expert, who admitted that he knew next to nothing of medicine as a practical art, expressed the opinion that the smallest official dose of tincture of jaborandi. of which Professor Carter had advised the administration to relieve a distressing dryness of the mouth, would probably depress the heart. This, however, is just what it will not do, the jaborine and the alcoholic vehicle more than counteracting the depressing effect which pilocarpine alone might cause, either directly or indirectly, through provoking sick-

The British Pharmacopæia contains digitalis in three forms—(1) the dried leaf, (2) the tincture, (3) the infusion. The leaf contains several distinct principles, of which one-digitonin-is the direct physiological antagonist of the others. These last cause the small arteries, as well as the cardiac ventricles, to contract powerfully, and hence raise the general blood-pressure; while the first, if pure, will, like saponin, with which it is nearly identical, cause them to dilate and the blood pressure to fall. But owing to its much greater solubility in water than some of the others there is a relatively larger proportion of digitonin in the infusion than in the tincture—at least, such is said to be the case-and hence the contracting effect of digitalin and the other principles that resemble it is more controlled and moderated by the infusion than by the tincture. If this is correct, it may help to explain what practical experience seems long previously to have settled-viz., the superiority of the infusion over the tincture in the treatment of aortic regurgitation, in which affection any undue amount of contraction of the smaller arteries would be a great disadvantage. In the case of digitalis, therefore, as in that of jaborandi, experience has established the fact that the blending of physiological opposites which Nature has produced for us is superior to either of the blended things when given alone, although any such intentional blending on the part of the prescriber would probably be characterised as the worst form of polypharmacy. The rough proof often given of the superiority of the infusion—viz., that a given quantity of it will when shaken froth more strongly and for a greater length of time than will an equal bulk of water into which has been poured an amount of tincture representing the value of the digitalis contained in the infusion—is no proof at all. Professor Carter finds in experiment that the very reverse is the case.

Having alluded in passing to physostigmine and calabarine, Professor Carter turned to the oldest and best of all the vegetable products of the Pharmacopæia—opium. This, he said, is the most conspicuous example anywhere afforded in nature of this most despised, though in the present case most useful, polypharmacy. For, besides gum, sugar, and other vegetable products, opium is said to contain no fewer than seventeen or eighteen different alkaloids, two neutral principles, and one peculiar acid, so that a prescriber of this drug, even though he may, perhaps, be flattering himself that he is conforming strictly with present-day notions of simplicity in pharmacy, is a polypharmacist of the worst and most pronounced type. And not only are the constituents of opium very numerous, but, like the other drugs mentioned, it affords in its thebaine and morphine a further illustration of direct physiological antagonism.

The lecturer then directed attention to an example of polypharmacy, which he considered of a pre-eminently useful character though much despised by many who have never taken the trouble to prove its worth. It was the following prescription of the late Dr. Graves:—

.. gr. v. Pulv. jalapæ gr. v. Pulv. rhei gr. v. Pulv. scammonii gr. iss. Elaterii 5ss. Pot. bitartratis ٠. 5ss. Pot. sulphatis q.s. ut. fiat bolus. Syrupi zingiberis ..

With this Dr. Graves used to treat-and well treat, as he tells ns—many dropsical patients. Professor Carter could fancy the scornful curl of the lip of the very clever young pharmacological student of to-day as he runs his eye over this prescription, in which quick pnrgatives and slow ones, watery and simple ones, those which require an admixture with bile to ensure their activity and those which act equally well when injected into the blood, are all jumbled up together, and finally massed into a bolus big enough for a horse; and, if he happens to be as humane as he is scientific, the contempt for such old-fashioned prescribers as Graves will be blended with pity for the poor people who grew dropsical before the days when a minnte powder of elaterine, or perhaps even a minuter pilule, and that pilule a sugared one, as representing what is termed the "elegant" pharmacy of the present time, would cure them cito, trito, et jucunde. "If I had the misfortnne to be generally dropsical, and could be permitted personally to choose between the two methods," said Professor Carter, "I should certainly select the bolus. By that means I should feel sure that a complete evacnation of my intestinal contents, and not a mere watery discharge, would be effected; whereas by the other method I should feel almost as sure that, while my small intestines were gradually nndergoing contraction, till at length they would be scarcely of greater girth than my thumb, my large intestine would be gradually distended by a compact solid fæcal residuum, which no effort of mine, even if my strength were normal instead of at the lowest ebb, would enable me to evacuate. This is just what I have seen after the elegant to evacuate. This is just what I have seen after the elegant method has been followed, but is just what Dr. Graves's prescription was designed, and is effectual, to prevent."

Finally, the Professor said that Warburg's tircture is a good preparation, though polypharmic, and he was ready to admit that if it ever should be his lot to be the subject of one of those terrible remittent fevers which seem to shut out the possibility of hope, he should manifest a weak bias towards being cured by Dr. Warburg's polypharmacy rather than being allowed to die according to the strictest rules of the nineteenth century scientific pharmacology.

the nineteenth-century scientific pharmacology.
On the motion of Dr. Symes, seconded by Mr. M. Conroy, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the lecturer.

a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the lectnrer.

A brief discussion ensued, in which Messrs. J. SMITH (President), A. C. ABRAHAM, COWLEY, and WARDLEWORTH took part.

Mr. HAROLD WYATT, jun., then read two notes, viz.:-

ON A SAMPLE OF CRYSTALLISED SUGAR.

The sugar had given a blue colour when added to milk, and the author's investigation showed that this was due to the presence of some aniline dye, not put into the syrup before crystallisation, but rubbed down with some of the sugar, and then sifted through the crystals, showing that the "improvement" in colour had most likely been made by the broker, and not by the manufacturer. Mr. Wyatt's next note was on

SUPPOSITORIES.

This referred to those containing vegetable extracts. Instead of thinning the extract down to a syrupy liquid, and adding to cocoa-butter in a dish, Mr. Wyatt suggested a little "tip" he had got from a French pharmacist, and which has been exceedingly useful—viz., the use of a wide-mouthed bottle (fitted with a good cork, or, better, an indiarubber stopper) instead of a small capsule or suppository waterbath. The cocoa-butter is put into this bottle, warmed on a water-bath until liquefied, and then the thinned extract or other medicament added, the whole being shaken vigorously until ready to pour into the moulds. It is easy to get as much as 5 gr. of extract into a 15-gr. suppository in this

ARGON.

Dr. WILLIAM CARTER also read during the meeting some letters from Mr. Gordon, who has been associated with Lord Rayleigh in the isolation of argon. The letters gave interesting details as to the processes adopted for checking the various experiments made in the discovery of the new element. A tube of the new gas, sent by Mr. Gordon, was also shown, and an attempt was made to show its spectrum, but owing to a slight mishap in connection with the spectroscope this was not altogether satisfactorily accomplished.

BRIGHTON JUNIOR ASSOCIATION OF PHARMACY.

On February 27 the above Association held a musical and social evening. Mr. C. G. Yates was in the chair.

Trade=Marks Applied for.

A NY person who has good grounds of objection to the registration of any of the following marks should at once communicate with Sir Reader Lack, Comptroller-General, at the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.O.

(From the "Trade Marks Journal," February 27, 1895.)

- "ICOVENE"; for a new one-solution photographic developer. By H. R. Browne, 1 Cornfield Road, Eastbonrne. The essential particular is the word "Icovene." 181,615.
- "LYNN'S FIG REMEDY," device of clustered fruits, and wording and signature on label; for remedy for bilionsness, indigestion, &c. By J. H. Lynn & Co, 11 and 12 St. Bride Street, E.C. The essential particulars are the devices of clustered fruits and facsimile signature. 183,882.
- "ARCHER'S WOUND-LOTION," and facsimile signature; for medicated wound-lotion. By Archer & Co., 7 Lovaine-Terrace, Newcastle-on-Tyne. The essential particular is the signature. 184,934.
- "FORBLOOMER," and wording on label; for a patent bloodmixture. By Astley Cooper & Co., Oatlands Chemicalworks, Meanwood Road, Leeds. The essential particularis the word "Forbloomer." 185,202.
- "K Club," and device of a fez; for a flavouring for mineral waters By A Boake, Roberts & Co., Clonskea Chemicalworks, 100 Warton Road, Stratford, E. The essential particular is the device. 183,064.
- Device of toilet-basin and ewer; for perfumery and toiletarticles, &c. By E. Danziger, trading as K. Weil, 167 Piccadilly, W. 184,694.
- "CAMEO"; for perfumery and toilet-articles, &c. By Wm. Topley & Sons (Limited), 8 and 10 New Road, Woolwich. 184,780.
- "CUTEXINE," and facsimile signature; for perfumery. By Fryer & Co., 1 Pier Terrace, Lowestoft. The essential particular is the facsimile signature. 185,048.

(From the "Trade Marks Journal," March 6, 1895.)

- "KERALINE"; for colouring-matters (mineral oxides or earths) for marking sheep. By J. R. Carruthers, 70 King Street, Tradeston, Glasgow. 184,413.
- "CARLA"; for medicated lotion for chapped hands. By Emily Horton, 186 Gloucester Road, Bishopston, Bristol. 184,887.
- Device of chanticleer; for linseed oil used in manufactures. By F. Friend, trading as Gale and Friend, 11 King William Street, London. 183,798.
- "SHE BITTERS," and device of a leaf; for bitters in class 43. By A. F. Spencer, 20 Montpelier Crescent, Brighton. The essential particular is the device of leaf. 184,209.
- "J. EWING & Co.," as signature; for mineral and aërated waters By J Ewing & Co., 10 Church Place, Dumfries. 184,597
- "KOPONAX"; for perfumery, and a preparation for the hair By F. S. Collyer, 10 Smithford Street, Coventry 184,851.
- "PARADISE-BIRD BRAND," and devise of bird of that species; for perfumery and toilet articles. By E. & T. Pink, Staple Street, Long Lane, Borongh, London. 185,171.
- "ILAX," a composition for preventing clouding or condensation on windows. By F. Tingle, 110 Cannon Street, London. 185,305.

Legal Reports.

BEECHAM'S PILLS.

In the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, on Friday, March 1, Mr. Justice North had before him a motion on wehalf of Thomas and Joseph Beecham, trading as "Beecham," against Messrs. Hargreaves & Saunders, chemists, of Hulme, Manchester, for an injunction to restrain the defendants from selling as Beecham's pills, pills not manufactured by the plaintiffs. Mr. Eve appeared in support of the motion, and Mr. Martelli for the defendants. Counsel stated that the defendants had submitted to a perpetual injunction, and to pay an agreed sum for damages and costs. Order accordingly.

DEFICIENT SEIDLITZ-POWDERS.

At the Mansfield (Notts) Police Court, on March 3, John Stanley, chemist, of Sutton-in-Ashfield, Notts, was charged with an offence under the Food and Drugs Act in respect of

seidlitz-powders.

Colonel Storey, chief inspector under the Notts County Council, proved that on January 22 a man was sent to defendant's shop for six B.P. seidlitz-powders. These were subsequently sent to the county analyst, who certified the average weight of each blue packet to be 1332 gr. instead of 160 gr. and of each white packet to be 368 instead of 38. The composition of the contents was found to be correct. This being the first case, he did not press for a heavy penalty.

The solicitor for the defence admitted the facts, and said his client would be called and would swear that he had sold the powders just as they were received from Messrs. Oldfield, Pattinson & Co., a firm of repute, who he believed accepted all responsibility in the matter. Since these proceedings were commenced, the stock in Manchester had been examined, and some had been found to be over weight and some slightly under. He contended the difference did not affect the

medicinal value of the powders.

Defendant was called, and said he sold the powders just as they were received. He had kept them quite three

months in a dry cupboard.

Mr F. D. Crossley, representing Messrs. Oldfield, Pattinson & Co., proved the supply of the powders to defendant by his firm. In his opinion the powders might easily lose 15 gr. between the damp atmosphere of Manchester and the storage for three months in a dry cupboard. He accounted for the errors somewhat by the rapidity with which girls packed the powders, which prevented mathematical accuracy.

Dr. Cuttlewood, a local medical man, gave evidence in

support of the defence.

The Bench imposed a fine of 25s., and relieved defendant from the charge of any wilful neglect. They expressed the hope that the wholesale people would be more careful in the future.

TARTARIC ACID FOR SODIUM SULPHATE.

In the Queen's Bench Division on Monday, before Mr. Justice Cave and a special jury, Mr. George Blyton, an engineer in the employment of the North London Railway, brought an action against Messrs. Townson & Mercer, chemists and druggists, Bishopsgate Street, to recover damages for injuries sustained by him through the negligence of their servants in supplying him by mistake with tartaric acid instead of sodium sulphate. The defendants admitted their liability, and the sole question for the jury was as to the amount plaintiff was entitled to recover.

Mr. Cock, Q.C., who appeared for the plaintiff, said his client suffered occasionally from gout, and had a prescription for it which contained sodium sulphate. On June 30 last, he sent to the defendants' shop for 4 oz. of sodium sulphate. He was supplied, however, with tartaric acid, and the results to him when he took a dose of $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. were most serious, it being a mercy he was not killed. He suffered from vomiting for several days, his sight and memory were seriously affected, and the skin peeled off his body. In addi-

tion, the dose brought on a most scrious attack of gout, for the shock to the system in a man of his age was no slight matter.

The plaintiff in his evidence, said that as soon as he took the dose he felt something was wrong. His throat seemed to be on fire, and he had a burning sensation inside He confirmed what his counsel had stated. He still felt the

effects of the dose, although he was better.

Cross-examined: He had previously suffered from gout, but drank beer notwithstanding. His sight was not affected by the "hot eye" of gout. He had never had a serious attack of gout until this time, nor had he been even attended by a doctor for it. An attack of gout was passing off at the time he took the dose. He did not send for a doctor until the Tuesday, the dose having been taken on Saturday night. He was at home for a week. He took \(\frac{1}{2} \) oz. of the stuff.

Mrs. Blyton, the plaintiff's wife, said she had noticed a great change in her husband since he took the stuff.

Cross-examined: She could tell by the look of his eyes that his sight was affected. They seemed to be starting out of his head.

Dr. Baker, of Finchley, said he was called to plaintiff on July 3. In his opinion the fresh attack of gout was brought

on by the shock to his system.

Cross-examined: The injury to the eyes would be caused by the straining during the vomiting. Tartaric acid would bring out gout in a gouty subject. Beer was one of the worst things a gouty subject could take. The vomiting would weaken the system.

Re-examined: One ounce of tartaric acid had been known

to produce fatal results.

For the defence, Mr. George Paddock Bate, M.D., F.R.C.S., was called, and stated that he examined plaintiff on Aug. 24. He was weak, but he observed no other bad symptoms. The weakness would follow an attack of gout. Tartaric acid would not bring on an attack of gout.

Cross-examined: He examined his pulse, heart, and tongue, he believed, but he could not swear as to the tongue

and heart

Mr. Dickens, Q.C., who appeared for the defendants, said his clients most deeply regretted the unfortunate accident that had occurred, and had at once discharged the assistant who had caused it. No doubt there had been considerable discomfort caused to the plaintiff, but it was idle to talk about danger to life. There was no claim for special damage, and considering that vomiting at once commenced, the whole $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. must practically have been at once got rid of. He submitted that it was a case for most moderate damages.

After the Judge had summed up briefly, the jury returned a verdict awarding the plaintiff 20%. It afterwards appeared

that the defendants had paid 50% into court.

We are informed that Messrs. Townson & Mercer were quite willing to compensate the plaintiff in this case for the unfortunate mistake of their assistant, and actually offered him 50l, but that as 150l was claimed, which they regarded as excessive, they had no alternative but to defend the case in court.

A BAD CERTIFICATE UNDER THE SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

THE Loughborough Magistrates, on February 28, dismissed a summons for selling adulterated milk against George Pratt, on the ground that the certificate given by Dr. Dyer was bad, as it was certainly not given under "the hand and signature of the analyst." The technical objection raised and sustained was that Dr. Dyer's name was printed on the certificate, and not written.

AGENT, NOT PURCHASER.

At the Newcastle-under-Lyme County Court, on Tuesday last, Messrs. Williamson & Co., cattle-oil manufacturers, of Great Grimsby, sued Thomas Edwards, shopkeeper, of Audley, to recover 81. 16s., value of cattle-oils supplied. The evidence showed that the defendant was written to by the plaintiffs in July, 1892, inviting him to accept the local agency for the sale of their oils, on which he was to have 100 per cent, profit. The defendant replied that he would accept the agency, if it was as advantageous as the plaintiffs

represented. The defendant subsequently found that the oils would not sell, and returned the stock, but the plaintiffs refused to accept it. The plaintiffs' representative stated that the defendant was allowed specially favourable terms in consideration of his becoming a sole agent and taking over the goods absolutely. His Honour Judge Jordan said that argument was very clever and very sharp, but it would not do for him. (Laughter.) From the correspondence it was plain that the defendant intended to become an agent only, and not a purchaser of the goods; therefore he should give judgment for the defendant, with costs.

GINGER IS FOOD.

At the Grimsby Police Court on March 4, Harry Mills, grocer, was charged with selling adulterated ginger. Mr. Baynes, of Hull, the public analyst for the borough, said that one-half of the ginger was pure, and the other half was exhausted. Mr. Sykes, for the defence, submitted that ground ginger was not food, but this defence failed. He also urged that it had perhaps lost its property and strength by long-keeping. The Magistrates thought the case was proved, but expressed the opinion that it was a pity to bave incurred such heavy expenses by bringing the public analyst to give evidence. They would only impose a fine of 4s, which, with the expenses, would make 5l. 10s.

CARBOLIC SMOKE-BALLS MUST BE STAMPED.

AT Marlborough Street Police Court, on Wednesday, the Carbolic Smoke-ball Company (Limited), of Oxford Street, W., was summoned before Mr. Newton for selling a box containing a carbolic smoke-ball without a stamp.

Mr. Alpe, barrister, prosecuted on behalf of the Inland Revenue authorities, and Mr. Arthur Newton, solicitor, ap-

peared for the defence.

Evidence having been given as to the purchase of one of the smoke-balls by an Excise officer, Mr. Arthur Newton, in defence, said that as far back as 1890 the company wrote to Somerset House asking whether it was necessary to have a stamp for the article in question, and received a reply stating that it was not. The Magistrate pointed out that the authorities since that time might have chauged their opinion upon the subject. Mr. Alpe stated that in 1894 the company was informed that it was necessary to have the article stamped. The Magistrate said he would be glad to grant a case upon the question. Mr. Newton did not desire to appeal. The Magistrate said that the company could petition the authorities at Somerset House, pointing out that until the year 1394 it had reason to believe that it was acting within the law. A fine of 10s., with 2s. costs, was imposed.

AN ABORTED EXHIBITION.

On Thursday, in the Westminster County Court, Messrs. Idris & Co. (Limited), chemists and mineral water makers, of Camden Town, sued a Mr. Black, an exhibition agent, of Newcastle Street, Strand, for 15!. Plaintiffs' solicitor said the defendant communicated with Messrs Idris & Co. some time ago about an exhibition to be held at Oxford. Plaintiffs agreed have a stand there, for which they paid defendant 5!. Plaintiffs sent their traveller to Oxford, and had the town placarded; but the exhibition was never held, and plaintiffs wanted their 5!. back, the cost of fitting the stand, travellers' expenses, &c.—in all 15!. Defendant admitted that the doors of the exhibition were opened, but instead of an exhibition the managers had to run concerts. Plaintiffs had not lost much by the affair. The placarding of the town must have done them good. His Honour found for the plaintiffs for 12 guineas, with costs.

Too CONFIDENT.—An Indianapolis doctor gave one of his lady patients what he thought was codeine, but the small dose made her unconscious, and she was soon at the point of death. The doctor, to show his confidence, took a larger dose than the woman had. Half an hour later he, too, was unconscious. It was atropine he had been playing with.

Gazette.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Cook, A., M.D., and Evans, P. C., M.D., Cardiff, under the style of Doctors Cook & Evans, medical practitioners.

Ekin, C., and Appleby, E. J., Bath, under the style of Ekin & Appleby pharmaceutical chemists.

Grimshaw, W., and Hackney, W., Manchester and London, under the style of William Grimshaw & Co., drysalters, &c.

Ottey, T., and Morgan, R. B., Burtou-upon-Trent, under the style of Ottey & Morgan, chemists and druggists and patent-medicine vendors.

Pearce, H. A., and Pelly, E. N. R., Colonial Avenue, Minories, E.C., isinglass and sugar merchants.

Standring, J., and Cooper, F. R., Manchester, under the style of Standring, Son & Co., chemists and druggists and mineral-water manufacturers.

Watkinson, B. T., and Daniel, W. A., Leeds, under the style of Watkinson & Co., photographic-apparatus manufacturers.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1883 AND 1890.

RECEIVING ORDER.

Clements, Robert George, trading as R. G. Clements & Son, Norfolk-Road, Dalston, N.E., late Jewry Street, E.C., drug-merchant.

ADJUDICATIONS.

Beckett, Robert Whitton, Shipdham, Norfolk, dealer in drugs and general dealer.

Parsons, Alfred, Tenterden, Keut, farmer, dairyman, aud cattle-spiceuanufacturer.

ORDERS MADE ON APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

Bernstein, George (known as George Bernard, trading as George Bernstein & Co.), Budge Row, E.C., late Montague Street, and Guilford Street, Russell Square, W.C., and Crutchedfriars, E.C., merchant discharge suspended for two years, ending January 31, 1897.

Rogers, Joseph, Hanover Square, W., deutist—discharge suspended fo five years from February 9, 1892.

Deeds of Arrangement.

The following deeds of arrangement with creditors have been filed at the Bills of Sale Office, under the provisions of the Deeds of Arrangement Act, 1867. Some of these deeds are for the purpose of carrying out compositions with creditors (and such are specified below), but the great majority of them are "assignments" in the ordinary form, to a trustee or trustees, for the benefit of creditors. The Act referred to expressly provides that registration shall not give validity to any deed which is an act of bankruptcy, and there is no provision in the Act making any of these arrangements binding upon dissenting creditors.

Harris, Henry William, 224 High Street, Exeter, chemist and druggist Trustee, Albert L. Honey, 23 Catherine Street, Exeter, accountant, Dated, February 26; filed, March 4. Unsecured liabilities, 1,5924. 4s. 2d.; estimated net assets, 4151. 7s. 5d. The following are scheduled ascreditors:—

					ئة,	S.	α_{\bullet}	
Baukers' claims					254	0	0	
Chave & Jackson, Hereford			••	••	38	0	0	
Evans, Gadd & Co., Exeter		••	••	• •	50	0	.0	
Harris, C. E., Devizes	••		••	••	127	0	0	
Harris, E., Newbury	••	• •	• •	• •	153	0	0	
Harris, G. F., Marlborough	••	••	••		63	0	0	
Harris, T., Calne	••	• •	••	• •	637	0	0	
Havill & Son, Exeter	.,		••		46	0	0	

Warburton, James Pennington, 36 Selborne Street, and 2 Richmoud Row, late 219 Upper Parliament Street, Liverpool, physician and surgeon. Trustee, Arthur Thraves, Victoria Street, Liverpool, accountant. Dated, February 22; filed, February 28. Liabilities unsceured, 1921. 1s. 6d.; estimated uet assets, 331. The following are scheduled ascreditors:—

					£	S.	и.
Clay, Dod & Co., Liverpool		• •	.,	• •	18	0	0
Jones, -, Liverpool					14	0	0
Quilliam, W. H., Liverpool		••	• •		15	0	0
Russell, -, Liverpool		• •		••	12	0	0
Smith, Henry J., Liverpool				• •	12	0	0
Summers, -, Liverpool	••			••	14	0	0
Whittle & Co., Liverpool		••		••	20	0	0
Williams & Sutcliffe, Liverpool		••		••	14	0	0.

Pyle, Robert, North Road, Durham, drysalter. Trustee, William Richardson, 11 and 13 John William Street, Huddersfield, accountant. Dated, February 28; filed, March 4. Unsecured liabilities, 1,3907.; estimated net assets, 7541. 13s. 2d. The following are scheduled as creditors:—

			2	8.	(6.	
Beanfoy & Co., Newcastle			35	0	0	
Benton, J., & Co., London			30	0	0	
Berry, William, Manchester	• •		79	0	0	
Browning, J. H., & Co. London			29	0	0	
Bryant & May, London	• •		63	0	0	
Charnley & Co., Sunderland			28	0	0	
Davison, R. & W., Glasgow			29	0	0	
Davison & Sons, Glasgow			21	0	0	
Feren, M. J., Bishop Auchland			20	0	0	
Health Biscuit Company, London		٠.	29	0	0	
Palmer, J., & Sons, London			23	0	0	
Robin & Houston, Giasgow			74	0	0	
Smitb, John, Shipley			60	0	0	
Spratt's Patent (Limited), London	• •	• •	48	0	0	
Stark, A., London	• •	• •	270	0	0	
Symington & Co., Market Harborough	••	• •	47	0	0	
Wherry, R., & Son, Bourne	• •	• •	25	0	0	

Marriage.

YOUNGMAN—FISHER.—On February 21, at St. James's Church, Bury St Edmund's, by the Rev. G. Hodges, Vicar, William Edward Youngman, chemist and druggist, of Bury St. Edmund's, to Annie Theophila, daughter of the late Theophilus Fisher, of Bradfield.

Deaths.

DYER.-We regret to announce the death of Mr. William Dyer, pharmaceutical chemist, of No. 1 Corn Market, Halifax, aged 74, from bronchitis following a severe attack of influenza. Mr. Dyer, was born at Bacup on February 19, 1821, was apprenticed to Mr. Alex Suter, and began business in Northgate. Three years later he succeeded to the business of the late Mr. Lofthouse, in which shop he carried on a very prosperous and flourishing trade for forty-five years, during which he was granted the royal warrant of "chemist to her Majesty the Queen." The shop was a unique specimen of architecture of the sixteenth century, and was pointed out to visitors as one of the sights of Halifax. It was acquired by the Corporation in 1889 for street improvements, and was bought by Mr. John Lister, of Shibden Hall, and rebuilt on a position of great advantage in Shibden Park as a villa residence. It is now called by its present tenant "Daisy Bank," but by everyone else it is still known as "Dyer's Old Shop." The premises in which Mr. Dyer continued his business were erected almost upon the old site. In politics Mr. Dyer was a Conservative, but he never sought municipal honours. He was, however, a leading man in the town, was director of several companies, was prominent in the Wesleyan body, and will be greatly missed in many capacities, for he was highly esteemed by all who knew him.

EDWARDS —On February 16, W. S. Edwards, pharmaceutical chemist, Great Dover Street, London. Aged 84.

GEDDES.—On February 24, William Geddes, chemist and druggist, Oldham. Aged 67.

GREEN.—On February 14, Nathan M. Green, chemist and druggist, Lindley. Aged 45.

Lowe.—On February 21, William E. Lowe, pharmaceutical chemist, London. Aged 73.

Novis.—On February 25, at his residence, 174 St. John's Read, Upper Holloway, N., Benjamin B. Novis. Aged 82. The deceased gentleman was superannuated by the Islington Guardians about four years ago, after having been in their service as dispenser for over thirty-seven years, in which capacity his courteous and unaffected manner won for him the regard of all officers with whom he was associated. Punctilious and precise in all business matters, he was yet possessed of a fund of geniality and kindly humour which made him always a pleasant companion. He was ouried at Highgate Cemetery on March 2.

PARS.—On February 22, Mr. Robert Corell Pars, chemist, Thrapston. Aged 69. Deceased was the father of Mr. Pars, chemist and druggist, Stamford, and held many public offices, being a director of the Gas Company, a prominent Mason, member of the Parish Council, and a staunch churchman and Conservative. When the funeral took place on Wednesday of last week all the shops in the town were closed, and the tradesmen attended the funeral, while therewere also present representatives of the Freemasons. Mr. Charles Pars was the chief mourner. The Rev. F. M. Stopford (rector of Tichmarsh) and the Rev. F. G. Hodgsom (rector of Aldwinckle) officiated at the ceremony.

TROUGHTON.—The death of Mr. Christopher Troughton, one of the last candidates for an annuity of the Benevolent Fund of the Pharmaceutical Society, is reported. Mr. Troughton was at one time a well-known chemist in Old-Hall Street, Liverpool, but street-improvements affected his business. Mr. Troughton was in his seventy-ninth year.

WATKINS—On February 21, Mr. Frederick Watkins, formerly a chemist and druggist in Swansea. Latterly he-had been employed by the Swansea Corporation as a rate-collector. He was very popular in the district, and was in the habit of writing poetical notices of important events and on the deaths of prominent citizens.

Personalities.

ALDERMAN MOON, chemist, Trafalgar Street, Brighton, has been appointed a J.P. for Brighton.

PROFESSOR BAYLEY BALFOUR, of Edinburgh, has for his distinguished services to science been elected a member of the Athenæum Club.

MR. CHARLES T. SELLENS, chemist and druggist, of Lydd (Kent), has been re-elected auditor for the borough, an office-he has held for many years.

Mr. John Reeler, formerly of Cape Town, called at our office one day this week. Mr. Reeler has settled down at Sydenham in the hope that our more vigorous climate and freedom from business cares may give him better health than he had at Cape Town.

- MR. HORACE BILLINGTON, the curator of the Botanical Gardens at Old Calabar, West Coast of Africa, has just arrived in this country on leave of absence. Mr. Billington, who has now been five years on the African coast, is making special efforts to introduce the cultivation of drugs and other economic products in the district where he is stationed, and has already succeeded excellently well in many directions. He may be addressed here, care of Thomas Christy & Co., Lime Street, E.C.

Business Changes.

MR. EDWARD ASPINALL has removed his Neigeline and Taklis businesses to 43 Rathbone Place, W.

MR. JOSEPH CHAPELOW, chemist and druggist, 14 Claypath, Durham, has added a photographic studio to his establishment.

Mr. B. A. SMITH announces that he has commenced business at 36 Crutched Friars, E.C., as chemical-merchant and agent, under the style of B. A. Smith & Co., and that Mr. Henry Boyce will assist him in working the business.

A NEW BUSINESS has recently been opened at Balham-Hill by Mr. W. J. Boyes, under the title of the "Modern Pharmacy." It has been fitted throughout with Italian walnut in very good style by Mr. H. Mills, 203 City Road, E.C.

MR. WILKINS, chemist, has, for the past forty-six years carried on business at No. 8, The Pavement, Clapham, and now, at the good old age of 70 years, he is compelled to vacate his old shop. The heavy rates, the depression in trade, render impossible the payment of an increased rental—an increase which also prevents the sale of his business to another tenant, so that he goes out, practically penniless and much do I sympathis; with him.—Capham Observer.

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CONSTRUCTIVE CRITICISM OF THE BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA.

CRITICISM of the British Pharmacopæia has within the last few months assumed a more prophetic tone than pharmacopoial criticism generally has about it, and, although the destructive element is not advancing, it is apparent that the criticism is being rapidly focussed into one common desire—complete revolution in the construction and contents of the British Pharmacopoia. Not since the disastrous publication of 1834 has the voice of critics so generally condemned much of the Pharmacopoia as unworthy of the British nation; yet, behind all that, we are bound to say there is a big volume of quiet content with things as they are, a satisfaction that the Pharmacopoia meets most of the everyday requirements of medicine and pharmacy.

We are a very conservative people, and as long as that bottle of tr. gallæ reposes on the shelf, where it has stood unstoppered for a lifetime, we have a sentimental objection to having the formula for it removed from the Pharmacopæia. Our only grievance is that the Pharmacopæia revisers have taken our sentiments seriously and retained the formula. And so it is with many other things official. We know that there are many that never would be missed, but we dread the act of parting.

It appears, however, that medical practitioners and pharmacists have made np their minds to face that parting, and in a more or less vague sort of way they have expressed their wishes for more chemistry, more pharmacology, more preparations. Destructive criticism is being drawn out thin and reduced to expressions of personal opinion, which are worse than useless to conscientious editors. We have come to a point at which we know not what is left of the old Paarmazopæia, and have no notion at all as to what the new will be like.

Can this be renedied? Is it possible by constructive criticism to formulate the grand principles upon which a Pharmacopæla for the British Empire should be constructed? We think it is, and in a series of papers by well-known pharmacists we propose to show how the Pharmacopæla may be improved by the reconstruction of the old and introduction of new features.

It is not necessary to go into details or to expose existing petty inconsistencies; enough of that is already on record. Moreover, it should be better known than it is that the editor of the Pharmacopæia welcomes from all quarters personal communications in regard to facts in the book which anyone has reasonable grounds for supposing require emendation. There is room for more of the friendly element in pharmacopæial criticism than there has been.

Each of the writers in the series of papers which we will publish endeavours to treat his subject in the broadest way without divorcing that personal opinion which makes all utterances interesting. The fact has not been overlooked that the British Pharmacopæia has an interest beyond the consulting-room and the pharmacy. It is international in respect to trading and science, is a guide to public analysts and law courts, a reference-book for pharmacists whereever Englishmen settle as communities, and should be the daily gaide to the immense volume of wholesale dealing in drugs and medicinal chemicals transacted in this country. There is reason for supposing that hitherto the British Pharmacopæia has not recognised all these interests, that its conception is too insular; but it is now agreed that in making it imperial the book should, at the same time, be brought up to the standard which pharmacopæias of other countries exhibit in specific departments.

METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

THE Weights and Measures Act of 1878 gives a table of equivalents of metric with imperial weights and measures, and provides (section 18) that this table "may be lawfully

used for computing and expressing in weights and measures weights and measures of the metric system." Section 21 provides that "a contract or dealing shall not be invalid . . . on the ground that the weights or measures expressed . . . are weights or measures of the metric system"; and section 38 gives the Board of Trade power to verify metric weights and measures by the standards in their possession "if they are satisfied that such weights or measures are intended to be used for the purpose of science or of mannfacture, or for any lawful purpose not being for the purpose of trade within the meaning of the Act." The Act of 1889 (section 2) further gives the Board of Trade power to provide local anthorities with copies of their metric standards if they think fit to do so. Lastly, in the Model Regulations issued by the Board of Trade in 1890, it is stated that "measures and weights of metric denominations may not be stamped by the inspector for use in trade," but he may verify them for purposes of science or manufacture if he is provided with the standards, or he may send them to the Standards Department.

The actual state of the law, therefore, appears to be that a cheesemonger, say, is -legally entitled to exhibit his cheeses and announce them for sale at so much per kilogramme, but that when a customer comes to buy a kilogramme he must weigh out to him 2 20462125 lbs. He may, however, keep a set of metric weights on his premises for the purpose of testing his cheeses chemically, or of manufacturing a cheese-colouring if his formula for such happens to be a metric one, but he must on no account use these weights for selling anything to his customers. This condition applies equally to wholesale transactions, and similarly to the fulfilment of export orders in the United Kingdom.

In November last an inspector under the London County Council informed Messrs. Davy, Yates & Hicks that a set of metric weights which he saw on their premises was subject to confiscation, and that they were liable to a penalty for keeping them in their possession. If he said this without any qualification, we should suppose he went somewhat beyond the law. Anyway, Mr. Yates brought the circumstance to the knowledge of the Chemical Section of the London Chamber of Commerce. The complaint fell on good soil, for Mr. Umney, the Chairman of the Section, is an ardent advocate of the legalisation, if not of the universal adoption, of the metric system, and very little time was lost in drafting a Bill for Parliament, the principal clause of which declares that the Weights and Measures Acts of 1878 and 1889 "shall be so construed as not to prohibit or penalise the use of metric weights and measures, verified by the Board of Trade or local authorities, by export traders."

Instead of proceeding with the Bill, Sir Albert Rollit, the Chairman of the London Chamber of Commerce, moved for and obtained a Select Committee of the House of Commons "to inquire whether any, and what, changes in the present system of weights and measures should be adopted." This Committee has already held two sittings, with Sir Henry Roscoe as Chairman, the other members being Sir John Barran, Mr. Burt, Mr. Crombie, Mr. Charles Fenwick, Mr. Alban Gibbs, Mr. Godson, Sir Edward Hill, Mr. Justin McCarthy, Sir Samnel Montagu, Mr. Jasper More, Mr. Fletcher Moulton, Sir Albert Rollit, Mr. Stewart Wallace, Mr. Webster, Mr. Whiteley, and Mr. Wrightson. The Chamber of Commerce, we understand, has named the following four gentlemen a committee to prepare and offer evidence in support of the action desired :- Mr. Charles Umney, Chairman of the Chemical Section, Mr. David Howard, Mr. Francis Yates, and Dr. Stevenson, of Gny's Hospital; and the President of the Pharmacentical Society

and Mr. Martindale are ready to give evidence on behalf of pharmacy generally.

So far as we know, the difficulty, such as it is, is complained of by export druggists only. In their competition with French and German manufacturers, they have to sell a great many goods by the kilo. if they cultivate an export trade at all, and they are liable to heavy penalties if they venture to weigh these ont by metric weights. Nothing is more common in indents from abroad than lines, say, for fifty bottles, each of 1 kilo. or $\frac{1}{2}$ kilo., of some particular drng or chemical. To fill such an order they must use the equivalent imperial weights.

The grievance is not a very serious one, but the regulation seems altogether ridiculons. For no apparent reason it checks the cultivation of export trade, which it is so much the interest of the country to encourage. But we can hardly think that an Act will be passed to legalise the metric system for export trade exclusively. The simple thing to do seems to be to legalise metric weights and measures for all trade transactions. Is there any sufficient reason why this should not be done?

THE ACONITE RESEARCH.

SINCE our last issue we have read an article by Mr. Martin Freund, of Berlin, in the Berichte of February 25, wherein he joins issne with Mr. W. R. Dunstan in regard to the constitution of aconitine and the priority of the discovery that that alkaloid is acetyl-benzoyl-aconine. Mr. Freund points out that the reason why he has kept silence on the matter for a year is that Mr. Dunstan, in his letter to the Berichte a year ago, stated his intention to discuss the formulæ given by Freund and Beck; but, since this has not been done, Mr. Freund thinks it undesirable to longer delay a correct statement of the facts. He then proceeds to refer to what Wright and what Dunstan considered the constitution of aconitine to be-viz, benzoyl-acovine-and how it split up on hydrolysis; coming to the point where Freund and Beck showed the hydrolytic change to be one happening in two stages-acetic acid being isolated in the first, and benzoic acid in the second, stage-these involving proof that the hydrolytic base of the first stage-viz., C32H45NO10-is identical with isaconitine, and that of the second, C25H41NO9, is identical with aconine, whence follows the constitutional formula for aconitine-

$$C_{25}H_{39}NO_{9} < CO.CH_{3} \\ CO.C_{6}H_{5}$$

Having thus stated his position, Mr. Freund proceeds to say that it is not the importance of the work involved which causes him to move in the matter, but because in the statements of Mr. Dunstan are contrary to the facts of the case. He then examines the January 18, 1894, abstracts, in which isaconitine is treated throughout as an isomer of aconitine, and not as a hydrolytic product, and compares these abstracts with Mr. Dunstan's Berichte letter and the original papers as published in the "Journal of the Chemical Society" for March, 1894, all this being [done with such adherence to facts that a translation of this portion of Mr. Freund's paper would savour of a repetition of what we said last week. Mr. Freund then goes on to say that

In the original papers the point which is referred to in the abstracts as having to be ascertained becomes all at once a demonstrated fact. The nomenclature and the formulæ of aconitine derivatives are altered—aconitine being represented as acetyl-benzoyl-aconine, and isaconitine as benzoyl-aconine. But Mr. Dunstan appears to have overlooked the fact that in the first of the three papers isaconitine is expressly represented to be an isomer of aconitine, and on that account it is proposed that the name "picraconitine" should be abandoned

In favour of the new views which he so suddenly acquired, Dunstan was compelled to throw overboard the formulæ he had employed for several years. Since the old isaconitine formula, $C_{33}H_{45}NO_{12}$, requires almost the same values as the newly-adopted one, $C_{31}H_{45}NO_{11}$, Mr. Dunstan resolved npon making that alteration on the basis of a single gold determination:—

This was done although it was contrary to a whole series of analyses of the gold salt previously recorded, and which agreed well with the old formula. The old formula for aconine, $C_{2a}H_{3a}NO_{11}$, was altered to $C_{24}H_{3a}NO_{10}$ without further consideration, and without any new analytical data. It is upon this that Mr. Dunstan bases his formulæ and his claim to priority! Between his formulæ and those we have proposed to adopt there are, however, such differences in the corresponding amounts of carbon that a decision between them is very easily made. But since Mr. Dunstan has not entered npon the discussion he intended, his silence must be accepted as an acknowledgment of the accuracy of our formulæ; and, after waiting a whole year for his reply, I shall no longer hesitate to seek for additional evidence in support of our formulæ by a further investigation of aconitine and its derivatives.

We can scarcely view with equanimity this threat of Mr. Freund's to continue his researches on aconitine, for we recollect when Schmidt and his colleagues took np Scopola and carried it a step further than the Pharmaceutical Research Laboratory had done, the British work on the snbject ceased. If that should happen with the aconitine research the Pharmaceutical Council had better start the laboratory on fresh lines.

It will be noted that the Pharmaceutical Council have received and discussed the Research Committee's report with a view to publication, but the matter is still under consideration, and may be resumed at the next meeting of Council. It can hardly be satisfactory to Professor Dunstan that this matter should be left unexplained, and perhaps before the anniversary meeting of the Chemical Society he may think fit to make some public statement.

POISONS IN INDIA.

THE difficulties of controlling the sale of poisons in India have hitherto been practically insuperable. There is in Bengal a municipal Act relating to the sale of drugs, and the retail sale of opium is, for revenue purposes, controlled, but criminal poisoning is almost as common in India at the present day as it was in Europe during the Middle Ages. The annual reports by the Government chemical examiners on such cases are eloquent of the necessity for something being done to put down the pernicious practice, and we are glad to note that two of the examiners-Surgeon-Captain J. F. Evans, M.B, and Assistant-Surgeon Chnni Lal Bose, M.B., F.C.S.—pnt the matter into definite shape for reform at the recent Indian Medical Congress. Their proposals are intended for Bengal, but if they are carried into effect they should, with emendations suited to different localities, be applicable to the whole Indian Empire. By a special measure they propose to control the sale of arsenic from its importation to its distribution in small quantities by retail. Without licences no one would be authorised to import or sell arsenic in any form, and a licence would also be required for the purchase and possession of the poison, or for its use in manufacture. This latter provision is too Utopian to carry out; administrative difficulties alone would defeat it, and for all practical purposes the provisions of the British Arsenic Act should suffice for

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India. In regard to the sale of poisons generally Drs. Evans and Bose propose to modify existing Acts relating to the sale of drugs, so that the substances named in the following lists would be considered as poisons to be sold only by licensed persons:—

Schedule A.

European Poisons.

- Arsenic and its preparations.
 Mercury and its preparations.
- 3. Antimonial preparations.
- 4 Strong ammonia.
- 5. Strong acids, such as concentrated nitric, sulphuric, hydrochloric, and oxa'ic.
 - 6. Phosphorus.
- 7. Hydrocyánic acid and cyanides.
- 8. Opium, its alkaloids and pre-
- Belladonna, datura, hyoseyamus, their alkaloids and preparations.
- Nux vomica, its alkaloids and preparations.
- 11. Aconite, its alkaloids and preparations.
 - 12 Hydrate of chloral.
 - 13. Chloroform.
 - 14. Carbolic acid.
- 15. Cantharides and its prepara-

SCHEDULE B.

Indian Poisons.

- 1. White arsenic (Senko, Semul-khar).
- 2. Red arsenic or realgar (Monchhai).
- 3. Yellow arsenic or orpiment (Harital).
- 4. Corrosive sublimate (Raskarpura).
- 5. Aconite (Mitabish).
 - 6. Datura.
- 7. Hyoseyamus (Khorasani Ajwan).
- 8. Nux vomica bark or seed (Kuchila).
- 9. Plumbago rosea (Lalchitra).
- 10. Croton-seeds (Jaipal).
- 11. Yellow oleander (Kolika).
- 12. Cocculus indicus (Kakmari).
- 13. Nerium odorum (Karubi).

Again, the authors make buying the subject of a licence, and however salutary that might be in the case of the most potent poisons, it would obviously be ridiculous to apply for a Government licence to buy, say, 1 oz. of strong ammonia, or an anna's worth of oxalic acid. Moreover, some of the conditions of sale are unnecessarily severe. For example, the authors propose:—

That every sale of poisons except on medical prescription, with certain exceptions relative to the practice of indigenous medicine, must be duly registered in the following manner: -(a) Name of purchaser; (b) residence of purchaser; (c) object of purchase; (d) authority for sale; (c) quantity sold; (f) date of sale; (g) signature of the seller; (h) signature of the purchaser.

That no person shall be permitted to buy and possess poisons who is unacquainted with their nature, and is not in a position to make proper arrangements for their safe custody and sale.

The first paragraph has apparently been drafted on the supposition that similar regulations obtain in the United Kingdom. Here it would be a great hindrance to trade if common poisons, such as the mineral and oxalic acids, had to be signed for at each time of purchase, and retailers would require a much higher rate of profit if such regulations were enforced. We suggest, therefore, that registrations of sale should he confined to the more potent poisons, those in common use being sold with due precautions as to labelling. The second of the quoted paragraphs is too absurd to be treated seriously, unless it be made to apply to retailers of poisons. The authors are apparently conscious of this, for in a later paragraph they suggest that a limited retail sale of certain of the poisons for domestic purposes may be permitted, but it would be better to separate the two classes at the outset.

Perhaps the greatest drawback to the regulation of the sale of poisons in India is the facility with which indigenous poisons may be gathered at the roadside. It appears, however, that this has been much exaggerated, and that there are but six common poisons of that class which the natives use—viz., aconite, nux vomica, opium, datura, oleander, and Abrus precatorius seeds. The first three are seldom gathered by the natives, as they prefer to purchase them at bazaars, and the last three are rarely used, except the Abrus

for cattle-poisoning. So the authors consider that this objection is not a scrious obstacle against controlling the use, as well as the sale, of poisons. Finally, we note that the authors propose to extend the regulations to the sale of patent and proprietary medicines, and a system of registering the names and addresses of all licensed retailers is considered essential. On the latter point they are not sufficiently precise, for no standard of qualification is put forward except that of medical practitioners, and it would be absurd to require all retailers of poisons to be so registered. However, the authors give a reasonable basis to work upon, and it deserves to be considered in a proper way by the official and non-official classes of India who are concerned about the evils of the poison-trade.

COUNTER-PRESCRIBING.

THE correspondent who rubbed so many counter-prescribers the wrong way and evoked the short but sharp discussion on counter-prescribing which has lately appeared in our pages, asked us last week to wind up the debate with an ex cathedra deliverance. We suppose all our comments are, in a sense, ex cathedra, but we are not aware that we have ever yet published any remarks on any topic whatever which come fairly within that description as it is commonly applied, and we certainly should not care to begin to be oracular on such a controversial topic as this. Moreover, ex cathedra deliverances would necessarily fall rather flat after that of "J. A. F." himself. In his clever letter, published on January 19 last, he informed us that there were counterprescribers and counter-prescribers, and there was evidently no doubt in his mind that he, and only such as he, belonged to the approved category. He had no difficulty in determining when to advise, and when to refer patients to a medical man; and he roundly slated those poor chemists, not gifted with such perfect insight, whose limits of presumption do not coincide exactly with his own.

We confess, however, we were a little staggered at the story of the Welsh chemists' half-hour's work which, with one from a Scotch prescribing chemist, was the exciting cause of "J. A. F.'s" indignation. Woman comes for an emmenagogue mixture, another brings child with scar'ct fever, next a woman for a draught for "after-pains," child with forehead cut, another with pea in her ear, a person in a fainting fit, and several who wanted their teeth extracted. This was given as a sample of a half-hour's work in "Welsh chemist's" shop in the morning. We are not sure that the record was intended to he taken quite seriously, but the astonishing part of the incident is that none of our correspondents who wrote prefessedly from the counter-prescriber's point of view seemed to regard this sort of work as very exceptional.

The law declares that it is illegal for anyhody but a qualified medical man to judge of internal disease from symptoms, and to apply oneself to the relief or cure of the same hy the administration of medicine-that is, acting as an apothecary. Coroners denounce chemists who prescrite almost every day, and medical witnesses try to gibbet them whenever the opportunity occurs. Medical Deferce Associations have been organised, and have flourished for longer or shorter periods, charged with the express duty of putting down the practice; and yet it is as lively-we lad almost said as progressive—as ever. It is simply impossible to suppress it. It is no use to call upon the Pharmaceutical Society to bring their influence to hear against it, nor could any compact, as is sometimes suggested—for doctors to give up dispensing if chemists would discontinue prescribingbe enforced. How could chemists alone among human

ented from listening to stories of coughs and s, or be prohibited from giving information gs they sell? And if a majority of them ke terms involving an abandonment of their to advise their neighbours, how could these

against such coercion. The spirit of modern legislation is all against such coercion. The section in the Apothecaries Act of 1815 is the only bit of statutory prohibition in existence, and that was not intended to apply to chemists in its inception. The more modern Medical Acts only aim at penalising any false assumption of qualification, and that is all they have the right or the power to do.

To bring about a more satisfactory condition there must be more mutual association and respect between medical men and pharmacists. The former must give up their pretension of a sort of moral right to a toll on all bodily disorders; and the latter, except in rare instances, will come to see that it is no more to their own interest than it can be to that of their customers that they should undertake the medical treatment of dangerous or difficult cases, however naturally gifted they may conceive themselves to be.

CHICAGO MEATS AND EXTRACTS OF MEAT.

The Times of Monday last publishes a statement "communicated to us" anonymously, but the accuracy of which we should think they have taken proper means to verify, in reference to the methods of preparing and packing meats at Chicago for export to England. Inspectors, it appears, are placed in every slaughterhouse, whose duty it is to condemn any diseased animal. When a beast is condemned the inspector

sees it killed, skinned, cut up, and carted to what is termed "the tank room," where it is supposed to go through a process of steaming, after which it becomes "fertilizer stock." The tongue, however, is apt to be overlooked, as also the fat taken from inside the diseased animal. The tongue is thrown in with others, smoked, canned, and sent into the export trade. The fat is used as a source of "oleo, and the diseased meat is put into a clean tank, the lid of which is screwed on, preparatory to turning in the steam, by which the destruction is supposed to be completed. But, directly the inspector has returned to the slaughterhouse, the lid is taken off, and, as rapidly as hands can do it, the condemned meat is lifted out, carted to the chill-rooms, and mixed with other stock. Certain circumstances incidental to the preparation of a so-called "extract of beef" are almost too revolting for publication. The concoction is offered to the public in dainty jars, but is made from the sweepings and drainings of the refuse from the canning rooms and cellars, and is thus something very different from the luscious extract of "choice cuts of beef" which the consumer may innocently think he purchases. The room in which this delectable compound is prepared is described as containing at times a "typhoid atmosphere." "The smell," says the correspondent, "sickened me completely. The surroundings of the room were filthy. There were several cans lying around containing the extract in its crude state, and several trucks containing the liquid extract of beef. Whilst standing there, two fully-developed rats that had fallen into one of these cans of extract and had been drowned were pulled out by the man in charge of this department, just previous to using the contents. How long they had been there cannot be proved, but the fact remains that decomposition had already set in, and the skins and hair were leaving the bodies, and this is an everyday

We have seen extract of meat made in Chicago, and the conditions were not of the revolting character mentioned by the Times correspondent, whose remarks probably apply to some small factory in the stockyards. The principal factories are visited by crowds of people daily under special corps of guides, and as all departments are visited, it is difficult to understand how such conditions as the Times correspondent describes can obtain there.

PUZZLED BY THE 3x.

A correspondent of the Scarborough Post informed the readers of that paper last week that "two pilules of arsenicum 3x, taken twice a day" was a good preventive-medicine in these influenza times. Whereupon in rushes "G. Sheldrake," who, we are told, is a retired chemist, to inform the public that "arsenic is a very dangerous poison, and should never be administered except under the supervision of a medical man. The 'two pilules of arsenicum 3x,' in plain English," he said, "meant four arsenic pills weighing $1\frac{1}{4}$ oz. each, which is exactly equal to two gross of the ordinary-sized pill—a very nice dose for one day. There is not a shadow of a doubt," he added, "that the prescription would prevent influenza, but an inquest would follow a few hours after taking the dose."—Mr. Sheldrake evidently imagined the 3x meant ten drachms.

ONLY KNOWS DRACHMS.

The Birmingham Daily Post provides for its readers a collection of prescriptions for influenza, which it quotes from the Westminster Gazette; but, unfortunately, the editor's studies of weights and measures appear to be strictly limited to drachms. All through he quotes no other quantity. The result is comical—not to say risky. Here, for instance, is how he prints a prescription of Dr. Robson Roose's, who gave it a few years ago to a patient for a preventive mixture:—

 R-Quine dissulph.
 dr. xii.

 Pot. bromfde.
 dr. i.ss.

 Acid. hydrobromic dil.
 dr. i.ss.

 Tr. aurant.
 dr. ss.

 Aquam.
 dr. viii.

There are no limits to what these daily newspaper men will write about, and not many to their ignorance, when they depart from the easy business of imperial politics.

Student-studies.

II.

THE Inquisitive Student wants to know all about it. Praiseworthy as this may be in moderation, it is positively maddening in excess. A state of everlasting inquiry is a nervous disease, and should be treated as such. It comes from a mental kink that is sometimes hereditary, often acquired. When the former, it shows itself early. The one-year old who is going to develop into an Inquisitive Student looks round at things with large eyes. "Hullo!" he says to himself, "what do they want to feed me from a beastly bottle for? I got along well enough in the old days. Nice world I'm in! Can't see the use of it! What's this sticking out of the end of my foot? Wonder if it's good to eat! There's that nurse of mine stopping me again-won't let me eat my big toe! Booh! Nearly starves me, too. Tries to get me to eat food out of a tin. Wonder what's at the bottom of the tin! Bah! Nurse won't let me empty the stuff on the carpet! Sha'n't play!"

As soon as he can talk he questions his nurse, and, having pumped her dry, assails first his governess and then his schoolmaster. At school he joins a chemistry class, and the subtle fascination of the subject weaves a potent spell over him. There is something mystic about the science that attracts him, and he drops the sheet anchor of his life. In the holidays he buys a penny "Child's Guide to Chemical Knowledge," all pretty experiments and coloured fires, with a bilious wizard in a nightshirt on the cover. The wizard is in the act of waving a magic wand over a retort and a cloud of smoke, and this catches the youthful fancy, and is understudied with the

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paternal walking-stick and a carafe. He reads the book from cover to cover voraciously, and saves up a shilling to buy a box of "chemistry." He revels in the experiments that are successful, and writes to the maker to know why the remainder were not so. He has half-anhour's conversation with the local chemist over the purchase



of two test-tubes and a pennyworth of chlorate of potash, and wants a lecture on the catalytic action of black oxide of manganese thrown in. He goes home, and converts his washing-stand into a working-bench, and quarrels violently with the tidy chambermaid who sweeps his mess into a dustpan. He burns green fire in the kitchen for the benefit of the cook, but the cook is not appreciative, and complains to his father. She reports that "her bread-board is that charred she can't use it again by no means, and the kitching smells that bad she can't abear to stop in it; and if Master Harry is agoing to carry on like that, she knows what she shall do—that she does." And good cooks being few and far between, Master Harry finds out that his father's hand is hard and heavy.

He retires into his bedroom by himself, and, placing two drops of vinegar on a penny, meditates on the hardness of his lot. When the coin has turned bluish-green he wraps it in a sheet of foolscap, labels it "Poison" in large type, and puts it carefully away out of the reach of his little brother, who is not old enough to study chemistry. When the time comes for him to select his calling, the weird glamour of the chemist's shop enthrals him. The fierce light that beats upon the carboys attracts many moths, and he is of them.

Hence his presence among the balances, reagents, and other experimental varieties of a school of pharmacy, where, having paid his sessional fee for the privilege of obtaining information, he proceeds to absorb enough tutorial attention for a dozen men He asks everything, forgets everything That is one of the queerest things about him-his brain is merely receptive, not retentive. He worries his world to death for facts, but takes no pains to assimilate them when he has got them. He suffers from a sort of mental diarrheea. He will spare no pains to find out something that he really wants to know. He will put himself to great inconvenience to enable him to run over to the British Museum to look up something in the library, but, arrived there, either forgets what he came for or else, having accomplished his mission, forgets the result of his quest before he is half-way home. He seems to be always standing in a basket and trying to raise himself by tugging at the handles.

Messrs. Allen & Yanburys' Price-Protection Scheme.

AN OBJECTION TO IT.

MESSRS. S. MAW, SON & THOMPSON, as is generally known, have hitherto objected to sign agreements dictating terms on which proprietary articles may be sold. In view of Messrs. Allen & Hanburys' announcement, a representative of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST called at 11 Aldersgate Street to ascertain how that firm regarded it.

"It is practically impossible," said Mr. Ihompson, "for us to carry out the scheme. We have some ten thousand accounts on our books, and any one of our customers—we cannot tell which—may any day order half a dozen, or a quarter of a dozen, or perhaps a single packet, of one of Messrs. Allen & Hanburys' specialities. We must get the whole of our customers to sign the agreement, and this is impracticable, for a large number of them never have bought such goods, and never will, or we must watch our orders every day. The clerical labour involved would cost us far more than the possible profit we could ever get from the business. No one would assist more readily than ourselves in promoting the interests of chemists and druggists, if we could see our way; but we have no faith in these schemes, and, moreover, we object to them on principle."

"What is the principle involved, Mr. Thompson?"

"Well, it would be too long to go into the whole question as a matter of economics. Briefly, it seems to us that when a person has bought an article it is not justifiable to dictate to him what he shall do with it. Of course, Messrs. Allen & Hanburys are justified in refusing to sell to any particular firm—ourselves or anybody else. But the principle on which we decline to sign these documents is-what we think the very reasonable one -that we cannot see our way to fulfil the conditions. Mr. Maw has always laid it down as a rule that he will never sign any contract which he cannot religiously carry out. We shall, of course, in no way try to circumvent the plan. If Messrs. Allen & Hanburys refuse to supply us, we shall have to simply decline to fill orders for any of their goods, as we now have to do when Elliman's embrocation is ordered from us. It will probably put us to some little inconvenience, but not to much loss. business in proprietary articles is of very little value indeed at the rates to which they are now cut.'

Since the above interview Messrs. S. Maw, Son & Thompson have sent us the following formal statement of their objections to signing the agreement which Messrs. Allen & Hanburys have drafted. They say:—

We do not see our way to signing the form of agreement issued to the wholesale trade by Messrs. Allen & Hanburys for the following reasons:—

Because the system they are adopting is, in our opinion, a restriction upon trade, and an unwariantable interference

with legitimate business.

Because we should bind ourselves therein not to execute orders from any of our customers for the specialities of Messrs A. & H., unless they previously signed an agreement of which we know that many of them disapprove, and we should thus probably offend some of our oldest and best friends.

Because the cutting minimum prices fixed by Messrs. A. & H, which all cutters will adopt, do not allow sufficient margin to pay working business expenses, much less leave a living profit, either to the wholesale or retail trade

Because we will not encourage a scheme which we consider unreasonable and impracticable, and which, if generally adopted by makers of proprietary articles, would entail such an amount of trouble and expense as would render the satisfactory conduct of that branch of our business almost impossible.

Because we are convinced that Messrs. Allen & Hanburys' project will not effect the object for which it is professedly

intended—viz, the prevention of cutting.

In the list of their specialities recently issued (first-class preparations which should yield a good profit to the retail trade), Messrs. Allen & Hanburys have themselves fixed

minimum retail prices at which they may be sold—cutting figures, which cannot satisfy non-cutters, who are by far the

greater portion of the trade.

Cutting wholesale houses, for their own convenience, will readily sign agreements such as that of Messrs. Allen & Hanburys, but it will not alter their mode of doing business. They will still persist in the systematic cutting of other goods, selling leading articles - such as Cockle's and Beecham's pills, Steedman's powders, &c .- at a gross profit of $2\frac{1}{\sigma}$ per cent., or even less, which cannot pay ordinary trade expenses, and must therefore be done at a loss.

We, unfortunately in this department, which is a small one, have in a measure to regulate our prices by those of the leading patent-medicine houses, and, to follow suit, we keep these goods only as a matter of accommodation to our customers; but we cannot expect them to pay us 9s. per dozen for articles which they can obtain elsewhere for

88. 9d.

WHAT MESSRS. ALLEN & HANBURYS SAY.

Our representative had the opportunity of a few minutes conversation on the scheme with Mr. Frederick Hanbury on

Tuesday.

"We should like to have a talk with you about it a little later on," said that gentleman, "but it is almost too early yet to say anything about the success of our scheme. have had a great number of letters from chemists cordially approving of our new departure. The only criticism we have had on it from retailers is that we have not gone far enough. Some correspondents think we have fixed the minimum prices too low. But it should be remembered that there are great difficulties at the beginning in establishing any such scheme as this. We are, at least, stopping the extreme cutting.'

"What is the extremest cutting of your goods you have

"Well, we have known our Food sold at 81d.; now the minimum is $9\frac{1}{2}d$, and no advance on the wholesale cost. Bat, of course, no one is obliged to sell at the minimum, and very few need do so. We always get 1s. 4d. here for our one-and-fourpenny bottles of cod-liver oil, and so do a good many chemists. It is only in rare cases where the minimum of 1s need be reached."

"Are the wholesale dealers equally satisfied?"

"We think they will be generally. Of course, there are some who will not sign, and these will simply not get the goods. We have refused orders already. The scheme can only be car ied out strictly, or not at all.

"And you are resolved to carry it out strictly?"
"Oh, certainly!"

Mew Companies and Company Mews.

O'HARA MATTHEWS (LIMITED).—Capital 6,0001., in 11. shares. Objects: To enter into an agreement with McNeill S O'Hara, paint-manufacturer, for the purchase of his business, and to carry on the business of paint, colour, varnish, and chemical manufacturers and merchants, oil-boilers, &c. The first subscribers (who each take one share) are:-J Laurence, 44 Holland Road, W., solicitor; E. W. Evelyn, 47 King Square, E.C., clerk; A. Jordan, 27 Gracechurch Street, E.C., clerk; W. A. Black, 21 Prideaux Road, S.W., clerk; R. C. Allan, 62 Oglander Road, East Dulwich, S.E., cherthand mitter, W. S. Oylang, Physical Wiles, M. S. Oylang, Physical Wiles, Physical Wi shorthand-writer; M. S. O'Hara, Phoenix Wharf, Millwall, E., paint-manufacturer; W. J. Hardy, 55 Gloucester Road, N., merchant. The regulations of Table "A" mainly apply. McNeill S. O'Hara is the first and sole director.

FIELD, BREEZE & Co. (LIMITED).—Capital 2,000%, in 1%. shares (of which 50 are 151 per cent. cumulative preference). Objects: To acquire and carry on the business of a chemist and druggist, carried on by John A. E. Breeze, at 70 Oxton Road, and IA Midland Street, Birkenhead, Cheshire, as "H. E. Field" (formerly belonging to Harry E. Field, now deceased), and to enter into an agreement for the purpose. The first subscribers (who each take one share) are:—Miss E. M. L. Field, 56 Milton Road, Birkenhead; Mrs. E. J.

Milton Road, Birkenhead; Harry E. Field, same address, dental student; J. A. E. Breeze, 22 Dingle Road, Birkenhead, chemist; S. Jones, 37 Beech Road, Birkenhead, printer; Mrs. F. E. Jones, same address. The first four subscribers are to act as directors until others are appointed. Remuneration, as the company may decide. The vendor is the managing director. Registered office, 70 Oxton Road, Birkenhead.

SOUTH AFRICAN SALTPETRE FIELDS (LIMITED).—Capital 750,000l., in 1l. shares. Objects: To enter into an agreement with James H. King to examine, prospect, explore, and survey mines, lands, and other property; to search for minerals, metals, precious stones, and other products, and particularly for nitrate of potassium; and to work, manufacture, refine, and deal in and with nitriferous earth, nitrate of potash, nitrate of soda, salts, chlorides, &c. The first subscribers (who each take one share) are: -J. Fforde, 17 Victoria Street, S.W., engineer; A. Fraser, Westerfield House, near Ipswich, manufacturer; A. Bull, West Marden Hall, Eversworth, Hants, merchant; H. P. Barraud, 7 St. Mildred's Court, E.C., solicitor; J. B Chalmers, The Elms, Highgate Road, N.W., gentleman; A. Jackson, 3 Copthall Buildings, E.C., stockbroker; E. H. Jupp, 7 St. Mildred's Court, E.C., solicitor. The first directors (to number not fewer than four) are to be appointed by the subscribers. Qualification, 2001. Remuneration, 2,5001. per annum, divisible.

WEST RIDING CANDLE COMPANY (LIMITED).-Capital 5,0001., in 11. shares. Objects: To enter into an agreement with a company of the same name and Richard Sands, its liquidator, and to carry on the business of candle and soap manufacturers, tallow-chandlers, candle-wick makers, firelighter manufacturers, chemists, oil and colour manufacturers and merchants, &c. The first subscribers (who each take one share) are:—T. Wigfield, 3 Collegiate Terrace, Rotherham, secretary; W. Wigfield, 42 Alma Road, Rotherham, managing director; Miss Eliza Swain, Miss M. A. Wigfield, Miss E. Wigfield, all of 3 Collegiate Terrace, Rotherham; G. H. Lodge, 2 South Terrace, Rotherham, physician and surgeon; R. Sands, St. Peter's Church Walk, Nottingham, chartered accountant. The first directors (to number not less than three nor more than five) are Thomas Wigfield, Walter Wigfield, George H. Lodge, and Allan T. Cocking. Qualification, 100%. Remuneration, one guinea each for every attendance at a board meeting.

SHARON CHEMICAL COMPANY (LIMITED). - At the fourth crdinary meeting of the Sharon Chemical Company (Limited), held on March 5, at the Royal Hotel, Derby, a final dividend of $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent was announced on the called-up ordinary capital of the company, to be paid on March 31, making with the interim dividends already paid 61 per cent. for 1894. Messrs. Watson, Sowter & Co. were re-appointed auditors at the same remuneration as last year.

BAYLASS DRUG COMPANY (LIMITED).—A petition was presented on February 21 by William D. Baylass for the winding-up of this company by the County Court of Devonshire, and the hearing has been fixed for March 14. The company was registered on December 27, 1893, with a capital of 2,000l. in 1l. shares, to acquire and carry on the business of a chemist and druggist carried on by Thomas H. Ness, at 50 Union Street, Torquay, Devon. The last return shows that 1,006 shares have been taken up and paid for in full, and of these 1000 are held by the petitioning shareholder, the remainder holding one share each. Registered office, 50 Union Street, Torquay, Devon.

THE report of Price's Patent Candle Company (Limited) states that the profit for 1894 amounted to 69,594l. against 64,860*l.*, and, after adding in 8 310*l.* carried forward, there was a disposable sum of 77 905*l.*, from which must be deducted the dividend of 10s. per share paid in September. The directors now propose to write off the usual 12,500% for depreciation of fixed properties and plant, add 5,000% to the reserve fund, pay a dividend of 17s 6d. per share, and carry forward 8,843d. An opportunity having occurred during the year of purchasing the goodwill and trade-marks of Orghery to Co. (Limited) in his idealing the property of the consequence of the conse of Ogleby & Co. (Limited), in liquidation, at a reasonable price, the directors made a purchase out of revenue.

BRITON FERRY CHEMICAL COMPANY.—The ninth annual Breeze, 22 Dingle Road, Birkenhead; Mrs. M. C. Field, 56 meeting of this company was held in London on Thursday

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under the presidency of Mr. E. A. Pontifex (chairman of the company), who stated they bad sold during the past year 20,000 tons of acid, as against 16,657 tons in 1893; and the cost of its manufacture had been materially reduced—namely, from 13s. 7d. per ton. in 1893 to 11s. 2d. in 1894. The fall in the prices obtained for the acid in 1894 as compared with 1893 was 3s. 3d. per ton, being equal to 3,200l. against 1894; but the actual result of the year's work showed a profit of 732l. above that of the previous year. It was gratifying, therefore, to be able to declare the same dividend as last year—namely, 10 per cent.—adding 1,000l. each to the reserve fund and the chamber and columns renewal account, making them 4,000l. and 12,000l. respectively.

CALDER CHEMICAL COMPANY (LIMITED).—The liquidator of this company has called a final meeting for April 5, when the accounts will be presented, and the shareholders will decide what shall be done with the books and accounts of the company. The incorporation took place on January 18, 1875, when the objects were declared to be the acquisition and carrying on of the business of chemicalmanufacturers then owned by Messrs. Holt Brothers & Browne, of Whitwood, in the West Riding of York. At present the capital is 10,250l. in 50l. shares, and 200 of these have been taken up and fully paid for. Reuben Hint (97 shares) and Frederick T. Hunt (98), both chemicalmanufacturers, of Castleford, are the principal shareholders. The resolution for voluntarily liquidating was passed on January 22, 1894, when Antbony A. Clarkson was appointed the liquidator.

Oxygen-Producing Syndicate (Limited).—This company is at present in voluntary liquidation, and on February 20 a petition was presented by Asbmore, Benson, Pease & Co. (Limited), of the Parkfield Works, Stockton-on-Tees, resulting in an order for the winding-up to be continued subject to the supervision of the Court. The company was incorporated on February 20, 1892, with a capital of 60,000%. in 1% shares, to acquire and develop patents No. 3,034 of 1891, for a "new process for producing oxygen gas," and No. 10,667 of 1891, for "a new self-acting apparatus for the automatic production of oxygen," and to carry on the business of manufacturers of oxygen and practical chemists. All the shares have been taken up, and 42,500 have been issued as fully paid. In consequence of the full amount being called on the rest, 16,836%. 15s. has been received, leaving 663%. 5s. in arrears. The shareholders include a chemical-manufacturer, two drysalters, a public analyst, and Henry Weymersch, chemist, of 163 East Dulwich Grove, S.E., with 2,713 shares. The winding-up resolution was passed on December 14 last. Registered office, 52 Temple Chambers, E.C.

BLEASDALE (LIMITED), YORK .—The first general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held on March 1, at the North-Eastern Hotel, York, Mr. Councillor Wilson, J P., of Harrogate (chairman of the company) presiding. The annual report, which was taken as read, stated that the directors entered into full possession of the business on October 2, 1894, and that the trade of the company had shown a steady increase, and the directors recommended a dividend at the rate of $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, and that a balance of 1,408l. 19s. 6d. be carried forward. The sum of 496l. 13s 3d had been written off for preliminary expenses. In moving the adoption of the report and balance sheet, the chairman said the directors had every reason to be satisfied with the business so far as it had been carried on, and looked forward to further development in the future. They did not want to declare a "flash in the pan" dividend and live to regret it afterwards. It was better to commence with a reasonable dividend and place tbe business on a firm and substantial basis. The report was adopted. Mr. A. Humphreys was re-elected a director, and Messrs. Pickard and Crosland, Leeds, were re-appointed as auditors.

Trade Motes.

MESSRS. W. J. BUSH & Co. recommend their French eucalyptus globulus oil as containing 65 per cent. of eucalyptol.

THE LOFODEN COD-LIVER OIL COMPANY, 133 Minories, E.C., send us a sample of the present season's "North Star"

brand of cod-liver oil. It is a pretty, pale oil, and one which buyers would do well to sample.

MESSRS. E. BREFFITT & Co. (LIMITED) have issued a new illustrated chemists' and druggists' prices current of bottles and glassware.

Messrs. R. W. Greeff & Co., of 3 Eastcheap, E.C., have been appointed sole agents for the saccharin manufactured by Messrs. Gilliard, P. Monnet, & Cartier, of Lyons.

The approach of Easter generally awakens liberal thoughts with Messrs. Blondeau & Cie., and they this year submit an offer for special discounts on orders for their goods, of which a lengthy list with clear indication of prices is given in this issue.

THE BOURIL COMPANY report that the influenza epidemic has occasioned an enormous strain on their manufacturing facilities, but that they keep up with orders. They strongly recommend chemists to make a push with the invalid bouril.

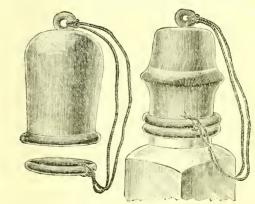
MESSRS. ALLEN & HANBURYS make an announcement this week respecting their cresolene and cafe vierge, correcting the prices quoted as minimum retail prices in their anticutting circular. The correction will be found among the advertisements this week.

WE omitted to mention in the report of our interview with Mr. Payne (Messrs. Faulding & Co.) that the firm have established a London office at 9 South Street, Finsbury, E.C., where a stock of eucalyptus oil and eucalyptol is carried for the execution of home orders.

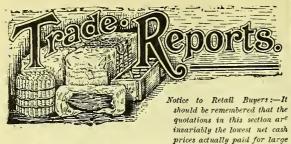
THE THORNTON-PICKARD MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Altrincham, have issued their catalogue for the coming season. It is one which all chemists who do a photographic trade should write for. It contains some excellent examples of the work done by the Thornton-Pickard sbutter, and by showing these to customers there will be little difficulty in doing business in shutters and T.-P. lenses.

THOSE chemists who missed reading Messrs. Fletcher, Fletcher & Co.'s amusing advertisement on page iii of our last issue should turn up that number again. It will repay perusal. We are reminded of it by the receipt of one of the Miniature Dispensaries which they offer to chemists during the present month. It is a well-fitted case, containing one dozen stoppered bottles of concentrated pharmaceutical preparations, all of which will be found useful.

MESSRS. B. BIRNBAUM & SON (LIMITED), of Wick Lane Rubber-works, Bow, E., have introduced a new bottle-cap, which we illustrate in the accompanying engraving. The cap is made of red rubber, to which a rubber ring is attached by a silk cord. The uses of such a cap readily suggest themselves—for example, one of the caps will thoroughly secure



a stopper in a phial, and prevent the evaporation of volatile liquid. The cap should be useful for bottles of poisons, its very presence sufficing to show that there is something unusual in the bottle. The caps give an elegant finish, and may be used with corked or stoppered bottles, and for dispensed medicines as well as proprietary articles. We understand that the caps have been used in ships' medicine-chests with satisfaction.



quantities in bulk. In many cases allowances have to be added before ordinary prices can be ascertained. Frequently goods must be picked and sorted to suit the demands of the retail trade, causing much labour and the accumulation of rejections, not all of which are suitable even for manufacturing purposes.

should also be recollected that for many articles the range of quality is very wide.

42 CANNON STREET, E.C., March 7.

A LTHOUGH the obstacle to transport caused by the ice-bound river has now been removed, there is no indication of any general improvement in either the home or the export trade in drugs and chemicals. A few articles, such as eucalyptus oil, cubebs, quinine, cocaine, caffeine, glycerine, cod-liver oil, civet, hyposulphite of soda, and sulphur, have moved upwards, and in some of them large transactions have taken place, but in every instance these improvements are traceable to special causes which have nothing to do with a general revival of trade. On the other hand, many staple articles in the drug and chemical trades continue their course of slow depreciation, with the result that everybody is afraid of buying either for stock or speculation. The frequency with which so-called "Convention" articles have suddenly collapsed of late has also had a very unfavourable influence upon business in these commodities, for after such falls as have taken place in salicylates, in bismuth salts, and in other syndicate drugs, no one will risk more than he can help in any of them, in spite of the "falling clause," which applies to most of these goods. Another instance of a convention-breakage occurred this week in acetic acid, of which the price has been lowered by about 15 per cent. The week's auctions have mostly been devoid of special features. At the drug-siles to-day Cape aloes was very firm; Sumatra benzoin less tightly held; galangal, raw camphor, and orange peel much easier; cardamoms lower; ergot of rye, jalap, and rhubarb dull; musk, beeswax, and vanilla steady; cubebs and encalyptus oil dearer. One broker slaughtered a parcel of Rio ipecacuanha, and Cartagena root was also lower. Kola nuts are rising Tinnevelly senna is rather dearer. An old parcel of cod-liver oil sold cheaply, but the fishing reports remain alarmist. Stavesacre-seeds are at famine prices. All sarsa-parillas are low in price; Mexican root is much cheaper. Turmeric is also unusually low. The high vanilla prices show no further improvement. Quicksilver and quinine keep steady. Opium is unchanged. In several French essential oils advances are expected. Refined glycerine is slowly moving upwards—unfortunately, we are at the end of the consuming season. Areca-nuts and liquorice root of common quality are abnormally cheap. The Bank-rate remains at 2 per cent. Bar-silver is quoted at $27\frac{5}{8}d$. per oz. The foreign exchanges are as follows:—Yokohama, 1s 113d.; Shanghai (four months), 2s. $9\frac{1}{4}d$.; Hong. Kong (four months), 1s. $11\frac{3}{4}d$.; New York, $4.87\frac{3}{4}$; Rio, $9\frac{\alpha}{16}d$.; Valparaiso, $16\frac{15}{16}d$.

The Liverpool Drug-market.

Our correspondent, writing on March 6, says that the sales of Gum acacia sorts have been of a retail character at prices rather favouring buyers—25s. cwt. was paid for East Indian Amrad; some inquiry has been experienced for Brazilian, which is obtainable at about 20s. to 21s. cwt. Scammony root has been in good demand—several tons changing hands at 27s 6d. cwt. to 30s., and now holders only offer sparingly at 35s. cwt. Carnauba wax has met with ready buyers, and grey has realised 115s. and fine yellow 137s. to 138s. cwt.

Anise: Forty bags Chilian were sold at 23s., and more might be had at the price, though holders now talk of more money. Cream of Tartar attracts little attention, and crystals first white are slow at 64s. to 65s. Cochineal: 25 bags black Teneriffe just arrived have been sold at current rates. Cascarilla: 68 packages offered at auction, two bags siftings sold at 20s., 2 bags good 47s. 6d., and 3 hags 50s. cwt. The balance is of ordinary quality, and is held for 45s. cwt. Kola nuts: The small arrivals have been picked up at 1s. 1d. to 1s. 1\frac{3}{4}d. lb.

Tyne Chemical Report.

Our correspondent writes on Wednesday:—"There is no new feature of interest in connection with the Tyne market to report. Chemicals generally are in poor demand, and prices weak. Hyposulphite of soda, however, may be taken as an exception, inquiries and orders for this product being numerous both for home consumption and export, at prices similar to those of last week. Sulphur also continues scarce, and is in good demand at 4l. per ton Tyne. Chlorate of potash is weaker, and there is only a moderate inquiry. It is now offered at $4\frac{1}{2}d$. per lb. Yellow Prussiate is depressed at $9\frac{1}{2}d$. Soda-ash and Caus'ie soda are unchanged and weak. For Bleaching-powder there has been a moderate demand, but at unchanged values. Chloride of barium and Blanc fixe are firm and in fair request. Sulphate of alumina steady.

The Amsterdam Market.

We hear from our Amsterdam correspondent that there is a fairly large supply of Cajuput oil in second-hands, in addition to which a consignment of 5,000 bottles was recently imported. This is held for 2s per bottle, much above the current value. The demand is dull. Fine Cassia fistulakeeps in good request, but for dull and medium grades there is no demand. No fresh sales have been made public. In Cubebs transactions of considerable importance have taken place lately, mostly it is thought for bond fide consumption. The sales amount to about 120 bales cultivated and coarse berries at prices ranging at the equivalent of from 30s. to 35s. per owt. The arrivals have been small lately, and holders show little disposition to sell at the current low figures. In Benzoin gum the feeling is rather quieter. A parcel of 120 boxes has been landed, and will be offered for sale shortly, along with 213 hoxes of recent importation. Seventy tons of Van Houten's Cocoa-butter were sold by auction on March 5, realising from 63 to 63 5c. (average 63 17c.) per ½-kilo. The feeling was very quiet.

The American Market.

Our correspondent, writing from New York under date of February 27, states that the drug-market in that centre shows but few features of interest. Being near the close of the month there is the usual curtailment of orders, due to a desire to carry them over into the succeeding month, thus gaining more time on the bills. Quinine has sold fairly well during the week for manufacturing purposes at 23½c. cash, and 24c. regular terms, though in some cases 23½c., regular terms, has been accepted for small lots. Alcohol has advanced to \$236c. to \$240c. per gallon. Much interest has been aroused by the litigation as to the Trust Stock. The Bismuth salts have been reduced 10c. per lb. throughout the whole list, in sympathy with the recent decline in the price of the metal. Coffeine continues in very scarty supply and in good demand. Small quartities are quoted at \$5.10c. to \$5.25c., but round lots cannot be had at any price. Cocaine is also in a very firm position, the supplies in Hamburg being reported under close control, while there is very little crude reported in stock on the west coast of South America. Norwegian cod-liver oil continues firm at \$38 to \$45 as to quality and holder, while still higher prices are predicted. Some East Indian cuttle-tish bone is being offered to arrive at 3c. Trieste has sold in a small way at 21c. Spermaceti has sold for export in the interval for 30c, and has advanced to 31c. A further small exportation of Balsam Peru is reported. The spot price ranges from \$2.25c. to \$2.35c., no large lots being available. It is reported that 10 tons of Cascara sagrada have been destroyed by fire in California. On the spot 4c. to $4\frac{1}{9}$ c. is wanted, the price not having been affected. A better export inquiry for Peppermint oil is reported, with sales of bulk oil at \$1.85c. Mexican sarsoparilla is easier, and. jobbers will now accept $6\frac{3}{4}$ c. for Tuxpan Chiele is scarce and firm at 36c. Camphor is quite strong, and one maker has announced an advance of 1c. on refined.

ACID (ACETIC).—The combined manufacturers who control the bulk of the output of this important article have announced a considerable reduction in the prics. Their chief reason for this action has been, no doubt, the necessity of keeping at arm's length the "outside" competition which is threatening from various quarters. The following list shows the old and revised quotations:—

	Old Price	New Prices per Cwt.					
Strength	per Cwt. for a Minimum of 10 Cwts.	Wholesale Lots under ½ Ton	1-Ton Lots or more	4-Ton Contracts			
30 p.c. (1-7) 33 , (B.P.) 70 , 80 , 90 , 99-100 , (glacial)	16,3 17,6 29/- 33,3 37,6 44,3 48,9	15/3 16/3 26/9 30/6 34/6 38/3 42/3	14 9 16/- 26/- 29/9 33 3 37/- 40/9	14 3 15,3 24 9 28 3 31 9 35,3 38,9			

It appears that the combined manufacturers show no anxiety to sell at the reduced quotations.

ACID (CITRIC).—Firmly held, but, at present, unchanged in price, at 1s. $1\frac{3}{4}d$. to 1s. 2d. per lb., according to quality.

ACID (FARTARIC).—English brands are quoted at from $10\frac{1}{2}d$. to 11d. per lb., foreign at from $10\frac{1}{4}d$. to $10\frac{3}{8}d$. per lb. The market is fairly steady.

ALOES—Cape aloes is not very plentiful, and as the supplies of the new crop do not usually arrive until early in June there is some prospect that prices may still go higher. At to-day's auctions 24 boxes were offered, of which 17 sold at very firm rates: good bright hard 23s. to 23s. 6d., ordinary drossy 17s. Curação aloes is in small supply and selling at full prices for good qualities; 42 packages found buyers at from 57s. to 45s for good bright to brown liver, and from 19s. down to 13s. per cwt. for dark livery to common. Of East Indian aloes 16 kegs fair hard Socotrine realised 60s. per cwt. A parcel of 40 boxes rubbish, offered without the guarantee that it was aloes, was bought in.

AMBERGRIS.—Rather dull of sale. About 90 oz. were offered to-day, of which 16 sold at 39s. per oz. for common quality.

Annarto seed.—Firmly held. Privately sales of good Madras have been made at $4\frac{1}{2}d$. per 1b. At auction 4 bags were bought in at that figure.

ARECA-NUTS remain very cheap; 17 bags oil-damaged nuts sold, without reserve, at 8s. 6d. per cwt.

BALSAM (PERU).—Good quality is held at 8s. 3d. per lb. Only 1 case was shown at sale, and bought in.

Benzoin.—Sumatra gum was rather neglected at to-day's auctions, and of 146 cases shown only 10 sold at 71. 10s. to 81. per cwt. for Sumatra seconds, fair medium palish almonds false-packed tops and bottoms. For a fine lot, slightly false-packed, a bid of 101. was refused. Of Palembang gum a few cases sold at 27s. per cwt., subject to approval for fair quality; for good gum 40s. is asked, a bid of 37s. being refused. Of Sum benzoin 22 cases were offered, all of which were bought in at from 12l. per cwt. downwards for fine hard brown almondy block.

BUCHU.—Neglected; 29 bales were offered to day, and all bought in; tine bright green long leaves at 9d.; common brown ditto, of fair flavour, at 2d.; and good bright greenish round leaves at $3\frac{1}{4}d$ per lb.

CAFFEINE is again somewhat firmer. The makers have sold at 15s. per lb. this week, but they have since withdrawn their quotations, and it is said that 16s. per oz. has been paid for a small quantity in second-hands.

CALUMBA.—Only 10 bag: fair yellowish sorts were offered to-day. They sold at 10s. 6d. per cwt., indicating some improvement on the market.

CAMPHOR (CRUDE).—Quotatiors have tended lower since our last report, in spite of the statement which is being circulated that the exports from Japan last month were very small. To-day the quotation for Japanese camphor is nominally 105s. per cwt., c.i.f. terms, while Chinese camphor is variously quoted at from 93s. to 95s. per cwt., c.i.f. for March-April shipment. At auction 67 cases Chinese gum were offered, of which 17 sold, without reserve, at 92s. per cwt, reweights, a decline of about 10s. per cwt.

CAMPHOR (REFINED).—Twenty-six cases Japanese refined camphor in tablets were bought in to-day at 1s. 6d. per lb. For 2 packages German bells and tablets 1s. 4\frac{1}{4}d. per lb. is asked.

CANNABIS INDICA.—Plentiful, and obtainable at low rates—namely, from $2\frac{1}{2}d$. to $2\frac{3}{4}d$. for rather stalky to good greenish tops.

CANTHARIDES.—At auction to day a parcel of 10 cases fair Chinese flies was said to be limited at 1s. $1\frac{1}{3}d$. per lb. This seems to indicate a higher range of prices, but it is still possible to buy fair quality privately below 1s. per lb.

CARDAMOMS.—The supply to-day was fairly plentiful, consisting of 194 packages, of which 129 sold at a slight decline, averaging about 1d. per lb. The following prices were paid:—Ceylon Mysore, medium to bold, fine soft pale, 3s. 3d.; ditto, fairly pale, 2s 7d. to 2s 10d.; small to medium, good full palish, 2s 2d. to 2s. 4d.; medium yellow, fair, from 2s. to 1s. 10d.; very small, fair yellow, 1s. 7d. to 1s. 9d.; medium, specky and brown, partly split and shelly, from 1s. 6d. down to 1s. 3d. per lb Ceylon Malabar, fair pale round medium, 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d.; small plump brownish, 1s 6d. to 1s. 6\frac{1}{2}d.; small brown, partly split, and dull, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d. per lb. Wild Ceylon, in strong demand at high prices, fair pale medium 2s 2d. to 2s 4d., small ditto 1s. 1d. per lb. Seeds sold well at 2s. to 2s. 1d. per lb.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—Dull of sale. A lot of 53 bales good bright bark was bought in at 21s. per cwt. to-day.

CINCHONA.—At to-day's sales, out of 27 packages Guayaquil' bark offered, 22 sold at low prices for ordinary qualities: Thin greyish brown quill, 7d; fair grey, but damaged, 11d.; ordinary ditto, from 7d down to 2d per lb.; partly split quill, $6\frac{1}{2}d$. per lb. An old parcel of 40 bales common small Lima chips sold, without reserve, at $1\frac{2}{5}d$ per lb. Of 114 bales Calisaya bark 25 sold at $9\frac{1}{2}d$. per lb. for sound, and from $7\frac{1}{2}d$. to $2\frac{1}{2}d$. per lb. for damaged. Thin, dark, flat damaged Calisaya quill, sold at 6d. per lb. A parcel of about 1,040 lbs. of Ecuadorian Red bark from Guayaquil was again offered and bought in—for good bold, slightly damaged, pieces 10s. per lb. is asked; 6s. to 6s 6d. per lb. for medium ditto.

CIVET.—Again dearer. The small parcel of fine quality which has been on the market for some time has been disposed of, it is said, at from 35s. to 38s per oz. It is said that for further small supplies of the same quality 40s. per oz. is now asked.

COCAINE.—The manufacturers advanced their prices by 9d. per oz. on Monday—viz., to 18s. 9d. for Hydrochlorate. The stock of crude cocaine here is said to be rather small, and the exports from Peru have fallen off a good deal lately. For these reasons a further advance in the refined drug is thought not unlikely. We hear that some American firms have been placing cocaine-orders freely.

COCA-LEAVES.—Considerable sales have been made in Liverpool lavely, but in London there does not appear to have been much moving. At auction a parcel of fine soft broken green *Truxillo* coca was shown. It is held for 1s. 1d. per lb

CORIANDER SEED.—East Indian coriander-seed is rather plentiful and offering at moderate prices At auction to-day 11s. per cwt. was named as the price for small, shelly, stony Bombay seed.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—Firmly held at 63s. 6d. per cwt. for best white French crystals. *Powder*, 65s. to 65s. 6d. per cwt...

CUBEBS.—At to-day's auctions several parcels of cubebs were offered, and 22 bags from Bombay, dull brown, slightly stalky mixed berries, sold at the improved price of 36s. per cwt. For fair berries from Singapore 37s. 6d. per cwt. is asked, and the price for fine blue cubebs is 40s. per cwt.

The recent large purchases in Holland for American account have given more tone to the market.

CUTTLE-FISH.—Several parcels were bought in to-day at 2d. per lb. for good pale slightly greyish mixed.

IDRAGON'S BLOOD.—None was sold at to-day's auctions and the market is rather quiet, although fine gum in reed would, no doubt, bring a high price. Fourteen packages from Singapore were all bought in, hard cakes of good bright fracture at 11½ per cwt. (a bid of 9½ 10s. being rejected); ordinary bricky slabs at 6½ 10s. per cwt. Eight cakes Socotrine drop, which is now entirely neglected, were bought in at 12s. 6d. per cwt.

ERGOT OF RYE.—Very slow of sale. We understand that privately several more lots of German ergot have been sold at the price of $6\frac{1}{2}d$., f.o.b., which we recently mentioned, and at somewhat higher rates. The holders now require 3d. per lb., f.o.b. At auction about 30 packages Spanish were bought in; 10d. is the price for fair small to medium quality; and for wormy sifted $7\frac{1}{2}d$. would be accepted. A few lots of Russian were also bought in at 9d. per lb.

EUPHORBIUM.—Fourteen serons very dirty, dusty, and stony mixed gum were bought in; a bid of 21s. was considered too low.

GALANGAL is reported to be very scarce for good quality, and it is said that business was done privately last week, at the rate of 18s. 6d. per cwt., c.if, terms. At to day's auctions, however, a parcel of 61 bales of genuine quality, mixed it is true with a good deal of thin root, sold cheaply at 15s. per cwt.

GAMBOGE.—Unchanged; 17 packages were bought in to-day, at from 9l. 15s. to 10l. for good partly cakey pipe somewhat ricy mixed fracture.

GENTIAN ROOT.—Fair to good quality is held privately at from 15s. to 15s. 6d. per cwt. At auction the former price was asked for 15 bales of fair root from Bordeaux.

GLYCERINE.—Some of the leading German brands have been raised in price 20s. per ton to-day, the quotation being now 46l. for ton lots, double distilled, s.g. 1260. It is said that there has been a better inquiry lately, both for refined and dynamite glycerine, but it should not be forgotten that we are practically at the end of the season for the former.

GUINEA-GRAINS—Nineteen bags, somewhat stony mixed, as usual, sold at 17s. per cwt.

GUM ACACIA. — Rather quiet. Almost everything at auction was bought in; nice pale picked gum, small to medium grain, at from 9l. to 9l. 10s.; good soft palish sorts, at 75s. per cwt. Six bags dull dark Australian gum realised 23s. per cwt.

GUM GUAIACUM. — Steady, good qualities being in demand. For 2 cases fine bold gummy block a bid of 2s. 8d. per lb. was rejected, and the parcel bought in at 2s. 11d.

HONEY.—Jamaican honey was in fair supply and sold steadily, about 40 out of 50 packages finding buyers at from 24s. to 29s. for fair clean candied, and from 23s. down to 14s. for brown candied to common. In Californian honey a very large business has been done privately at prices ranging up to 42s. 6d per cwt. for fine quality. At auction 50 cases were bought in at that figure. Twelve cases San Domingan honey, dirty thick brown, realised only 15s. per cwt. All the Australian honey offered to-day was bought in.

INSECT-FLOWERS are held for steady prices. There is some idea, however, that America may shortly come into the market, and in that case a rise is very probable.

IPECACUANHA.—Brazilian root was in very large supply to-day, and one of the owners sold a damaged parcel almost without reserve, with the result that prices for common and damaged root may be quoted from 5d. to 6d. lower, while fine sound root only realised 2d. below the valuations. Colombian root sold at a decline of from 3d. to 4d. per lb. Of 106 bales Brazilian (Rio), 41 found buyers as follows:—Good to fine sound annulated, 4s. 9d. to 5s.; fair, partly lean to very dull and wiry ditto, from 4s. 6d. down to 3s. 5d. per lb.; damages, according to quality, at from 4s. 10d. to 3s. 8d. per lb. Colombian (Cartagena), fair plump first and second

class damaged, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 3l.; th.rd-class damaged, 2s. 1d. to 3s. 2d. per lb.

JALAP.—Although none was sold at to-day's auctions the price may be quoted 1d. lower, as holders would probably accept 1s 2d. per lb. for good sound Vera Cruz. At auction 1s 3d. was asked for that quality, and a bid of 1s. was refused for rather wormy ditto.

KOLA.—Fine qualities are in demand at an advance of about 2d. per lb., one lot of fine bright West Indian realising 1s. 7d. per lb. to-day. For 25 bags of good quality a bid of 1s. 3d. was refused, 1s. 4d being the limit. It is anticipated that prices will advance further.

Liquorice-root in plentiful supply at very low prices. A parcel of 210 bags very common Greek liquorice-root, unpeeled, thin to medium, lying in Manchester, sold at from 3s. to 3s. 6d. per cwt. For another lot, dull unpeeled Persian, 7s. 6d. would be accepted, although it is said that recently 8s. 6d. was paid privately for the same quality.

MASTIC.—A case of dull yellow grain sold without reserve at 1s. 3d. at the auctions.

MENTHOL.—The position is very uncertain. At auction 11 packages were offered, and it was difficult to effect sales, although for one lot rather damp crystals 14s. 6d. per lb. would have been accepted. It is said that good quality may be had at 15s, or perhaps even at 14s. 9d., per lb. on the spot. On the other hand, cablegrams from Japan state that rone is available there, the lowest quotation being 14s., c.i.f. February-March.

MUSK.—Firmly held, although at auction little business was done. Of first pile *Tonguin* pods, 24 tins were offered and all bought in, fine small to bold pods, thin blue and brown skin and underskin, at 80s. (It is said that two tins were sold privately before the auction at that price) For small to bold half-trimmed grey and blue thin skin and underskin fairly dry 64s was refused. Of third pile pods, only 8 tins were shown and all bought in at nominal prices. Two tins dry lean *Chinese Cabardine* pods were bought in at 14s. per oz. Ordinary musk-skin trimmings sold at 3d. per cz.

Musk-SEED.—Firmly held, and rather scarce. A barrel of 1 cwt. West Indian realised 6d. per lb. to-day.

MYRRH.—Neglected. The only parcel sold to-day was one of two packages medium picked, which realised 97s. 6d. per cwt., without reserve.

NUX VOMICA.—Neglected, and very cheap. About 400 bags were offered to-day, and all bought in at 8s, per cwt. for small palish mixed seed, with the exception of a parcel of 42 bags dull seed from Coconada, which realised 3s. 6d. per cwt.

OIL (ALMOND).—Sweet oil of almonds (English) is held for 1s. to 1s. 2d. per lb.; Essential at from 28s. per lb. for commercial to 32s. per lb. for cil guaranteed free from prussic acid.

OIL (CASTOR).—Fifty-eight cases first pressings Calcutta oil were bought in to-day at $2\frac{3}{4}d$. per lb.

OIL (CHAULMOOGRA).—We are informed that small wholesale parcels of genuine chaulmoogra oil have lately been sold at from 5s 6d. to 5s. 9d. per lb. Original packages are, however, to be had at lower rates.

OIL (COD-LIVER).—In the course of this week the market has undergone a change in the direction of lower prices. Isdahl's new cod-liver oil is again offering to-dry at 175s. per barrel c.i.f. terms, prompt shipment, and a parcel of 5 casks of fine non-freezing new Lofoden oil, to arrive next week, sold to-day at 190s per barrel cif. The reports from the fisheries are slightly more favourable, although it is said that the livers still run very lean. At auction to-day 25 casks (in wood) fair old Norweigan summer oil were offered for sale without reserve Someone called out a bid of 2s.6d. per gallon, which was speedily increased to 4s per gallon, and at that figure the whole parcel was sold, net terms.

OILS (ESSENTIAL) —Mostly dull of sale. Of Camphor oil 18 cases are held for 27s. per cwt. Japanese Peppermint oil was offered at the auctions to the extent of 21 cases, which were all bought in. Sales of 40 per cent. oil are said to have been made privately at 8s. 3d. per 1b., and of demen-

tholised oil at 6s. 3d. per lb. American oil of peppermint (HGH) is quoted at 9s. 9d. to 9s. 10½d. per lb.; Wayne County oil at 7s. 9d. per lb., on the spot. Of Cinnamon oil 38 cases were offered to-day, and all bought in. The price ranges from 9d. to 1s. 2d. per lb. Reports from the South of France state that frost and snow have jeopardised the Violets and Orange flowers, and that Lavender oil is likely to be much dearer this season. Rumours of damage to the coming crops of Lavender and Peppermint oils in England are also current. Sandalwood oil: Well-known English-drawn brands are quoted at 13s. per lb. for usual quantities, and about 3d. per lb. less for large parcels. Of Cojuput oil 33 cases were offered to-day; ordinary quality sold at 3s. per bottle, but for good oil 2s. 4d. was refused. One case of Star-anise oil realised 5s. 8d. per lb. Two cases East Indian Nutmeg oil sold very cheaply at 2¾d. per oz. without reserve; another parcel was bought in at 3¼d. per oz. Fair West Indian Bay oil is held for 8s. per lb.; one parcel, however, was bought in at 10s. per lb. Two cases 86 per-cent. Cassia oil were held for 4s. 3d. per lb. mitted.

OIL (EUCALYPIUS).—There has been a very strong demand for eucalyptus oil lately, and prices are several pence higher all round. The London stocks, however, are so heavy that no scarcity is to be anticipated; apart from which practically unlimited supplies could be brought forward from the producing countries in a few weeks' time. At auction, to-day, no fewer than 78 cases were offered, only 12 of which sold "without reserve" at 1s. 4d. per lb. (Native Bear brand). Kangaroo brand was bought in at 2s. 6d. per lb. For M. D. S. & Co.'s oil a bid of 2s. 2d. per lb. was made and rejected, 2s. 3d. per lb. being the quotation. Platypus oil has sold privately at 2s. 9d. per lb., and is now held for 3s. per lb. For common oils from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 6d. per lb. is required.

OIL (OLIVE).—Although very little business is being done just at present, the prices of eating oils, as well as of common olive oils, show a decided tendency towards higher rates. At present good to fine eating oil may be had at from 4s. 3d. to 6s. per gallon.

OIL (PEACH-KERNEL)—The *Pressed oil* has been advanced 1d. per oz by some of the manufacturers, being now quoted, according to quality, at from 8d. to 10d. per lb.

OPIUM.—The London market remains depressed for druggists' opium of all kinds. The values are nominally from 9s. 3d. to 9s. 9d. per lb for good to best Smyrna kinds, and from 8s. 6d. to 9s. per lb. for second druggists', but several holders show much anxiety to sell, although they are unable to find buyers. Soft shipping opium, on the other hand, is rather firmly held at from 11s. 6d. to 12s. per lb. according to quality. The stock of this variety is rather small. Persian opium steady at from 10s. to 12s. per lb.

ORANGE PEEL.—In plentiful supply, and about 1d. to $1\frac{1}{2}d$. per lb. lower at to-day's auctions. Of about 60 packages offered, eight sold at from 8d. to 10d. per lb. for fair to good bright strips from Tripoli.

ORRIS-ROOT.—It is stated that this drug, after the recent fall in prices, is receiving more attention in Italy, where the position is now looked upon as pretty sound. The first-hand stock of nearly all qualities is described as small. The following are the quotations:—Florentine, picked, 63s.; ditto sorts, 59s.; Veronese, picked, 52s. 6d.; second quality, 50s. per cwt., f.o.b. Leghorn.

PILOCARPINE.—An error occurred in the quotation for this drug in our last issue. The article is very scarce, and the price high, although not yet quite so elevated as we had it, the current quotation being 8s. 6d. per gramme for Hydrochlorate. Some Nitrate may yet be had at 7s. 6d. per gramme.

POPPY HEADS.—It is expected that English poppies will shortly advance in price. Belgian may still be had at 14s. per thousand (22 to 23 lbs. weight).

PRUSSIATE OF POTASH.—The convention price for yellow prussiate remains at from $10\frac{1}{2}d$. to $10\frac{3}{4}d$. according to quantity, but outsiders offer at $9\frac{1}{2}d$. per lb.

QUININE.—Rather firmer. The only business reported this week consists of about 10,000 cz HB or B & S from second-hand at $10\frac{3}{4}d$ per oz. It is probable that it would still be possible to buy at that figure. At auction to-day, 5,000 cz. Aucrbach brand were bought in at 1s. per lb., a bid of $11\frac{1}{4}d$, was refused.

RHATANIA.—At auction to day 10 bales of fair to good quality were bought in at from 4d. to 6d. per lb.

RHUBARB.—Rather dull of sale, at low prices. Of 138 cases, 40 sold at to-day's auctions at the following rates:—Shensi: Round, small to bold fair, partly dull coat, badly trimmed, seven-eighths pinky fracture, from 1s. 9d. down to 1s. 7d.; small to medium, orange coat, partly spongy, half pinky fracture, round and flat mixed, 1s. 5d.; small, partly unsightly coat, three-fourths pinky, one-fourth pinky fracture, flat, 1s. 2d.; medium to bold, partly loose, three-fourths pinky fracture, round, 1s. per lb. Canton, medium to bold good pale coat, pinky partly bricky fracture, round, 1s. 8d; small stalky druggists' root, 1s. 3d.; small to medium half-loose fracture, slightly wormy partly pinky, 10d; round pickings, 9½d. per lb. High-dricd flat mixed sizes very wormy, 6d. to 6¼d.; ditto fair pickings, 7½d.; round fair coat half-dull half-fair fracture, 5½d. per lb.

SAFFRON.—Firmly held at from 26s. to 29s. per lb. for good to fine Valencia.

SARSAPARILLA.—*Mexican* root is about $\frac{3}{4}d$, per lb. lower: 50 bales slightly damaged chumpy root sold at $3\frac{1}{4}d$, per lb. to day. Damaged *Honduras* root is held for 1s. 1d. per lb.; 5 packages of vermin-gnawed root realised $11\frac{1}{2}d$. per lb. Damaged *Lima* root sold at 10d to $10\frac{1}{2}d$. per lb. Damaged *Guayaquil* root sold at 6d. to 8d. per lb., *Native Jamaica* at 6d. to 7d. Twenty-seven bales of damaged *grey Jamaica* root realised from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 5d. per lb.

SCAMMONY.—Roots have lately sold at somewhat better prices, and the stock has now become exceedingly small. The last nominal quotation was 30s per cwt. Fine Scammony gum-resin (Turkish) is also inquired for at from 22s. to 25s. per lb. Common grades are fairly plentiful, however, and neglected.

SENEGA.—The price of fair quality is cabled at 1s. 4d. per lb., c.i.f., from New York.

SENNA.—The London stock, both of Alexandrian and of Tinevelly sennes, is small. At auction to day 210 bales Tinevelly leaves were mostly sold at rather firmer prices: fair greenish, 4d. to $4\frac{1}{2}d$.; medium, partly dull and specky, to fair, 2d. to $3\frac{1}{2}d$.; ordinary, $1\frac{3}{4}d$. down to $\frac{1}{2}d$. per 1b.

SNAKE ROOT.—Said to be dcarer in New York, from where 1s. 8d. per lb., c.i.f., is quoted. At auction a bid of 1s. 4d. per lb. was refused for 1 bale, which is held for 1s. 5d. per lb.

SQUILLS are said to be scarce, in spite of which the parcels shown at auction are not easy to sell. Good quality was bought in at 4d. per lb.; common sold at $\frac{1}{2}d$. to 1d. per lb.

STAVESACRE-SEED —Hardly obtainable. We understand that as much as 1s. 9d. per lb. is now required for small lots.

SULPHUR—Advancing, owing to the labour troubles in Sicily. Foreign flowers are quoted at 6l. per ton on the spot; roll at 5l. 7s. 6d. to 5l. 10s. per ton.

TONCA-BEANS—Selling rather freely at low prices. One box of fine frosted $Par\acute{a}$ beans (Angostura character) realised 2s. 4d. per lb.; ordinary foxy 7d. to 8^3_1d . per lb.

VANILLA.—Steady, but quiet. About 138 packages were mostly sold to-day.

WAX (BEES')—Firm, excepting for San Domingan wax, which sold cheaper to-day at 7l. 5s. to 7l. 7s. 6d. per cwt. for good and 6l 15s for dark wormy. Jamaican wax realised full prices—8l. 10s. to 8l. 15s. for fair to fine. French wax in orange bars is held for 8l. per cwt. About 160 packages Madagascar wax sold at from 7l. to 7l. 10s. for brown to good bright.



Memoranda for Correspondents.

In letters for publication correspondents are requested to express their views as concisely as possible.

Correspondents should write on one side of the paper only, and devote a separate piece of paper to each subject of inquiry.

The name and address of the writer should accompany all communications with, if desired, a distinctive nom-de-plume.

Protection for Proprietary Articles.

SIR,-We have great pleasure in noting that another large firm has joined the honourable roll of owners of proprietary articles, who offer to chemists a protected profit for selling their goods, of whom Messrs. Stern for pepsalia, Messrs. Burronghs, Wellcome & Co. for all their goods, Messrs. Chave & Jackson for celandine, Messis. Blondeau for vinolia preparations, and Messrs. Elliman for their embrocation, have hitherto been the best-known examples. Messrs. Allen & Hanburys have now issued a memorandum to all direct purchasers of their goods requiring them to sign a non-cutting agreement which leaves a protected profit of about 15 per cent. This is little enough, as we think 20 per cent. would not be too much, but anyhow it is infinitely better than selling such goods at or below cost, as in competition with the big cutters has so constantly to be done; and we hope that the example of the above firms will be followed by a large number of other houses, and if so there will be better days in store for chemists.

It may be argued that no one is obliged to sell at cost price, bnt it is not so. Everyone knows that about 10 per cent. of malcontents, who will not close, are sufficient to prevent all the other chemists in the town or district from shortening their hours of labour by early closing; and so it is with profits, some will cut, and others must follow or lose business, which they cannot afford to do, and it is only by

force that extreme cutters can be controlled.

Experience proves that wholesale firms who endeavour to protect their customers meet with strenuous opposition, and encounter much annoyance and expense during the first few months from many who ought to know better; who, instead of welcoming any trade-benefit, will bluster and threaten closure of accounts and adopt all sorts of unworthy devices for obtaining goods clandestinely; and there is always danger that the clamour of the few noisy ones, who are sure to oppose any change, may be accepted as representing the feeling of the trade at large. This, however, is really not the case, and it lies with the many who appreciate any honest attempt to improve matters to take increased interest in recommending the goods of those makers who offer protection, and discountenance those of others who do not

For ourselves we shall always be glad to give a prominent show and a friendly recommendation wherever we can honestly do so to the goods of firms who offer protection, but never to those of the selfish houses who glory in their goods

being cut just for the advertisement.

Yours, &c.,

Brighton, March 2.

HEADLAND & Co.

Boycotting Wholesale-houses.

SIR,-This proposal, which is being referred to in the C. & D., is only another form of wail over the cutting system. One correspondent recently drew attention to those retail chemists who supply grocers with goods, and con-demned the practice. I belong to this class, and with your permission shall give a reason for the faith that is in me. In Scotland, at least, twenty five years ago, no grocer ever thought of entrenching on the chemist's preserves. The result was that about one-half of our entire turnover consisted in retailing patents at full prices, which gave a living profit. But about that time co-operative societies became the order of the day in every town and village, and at first grocers went to the wall, but later turned their attention to patent

medicine supply in order to keep up their returns. The ball once set rolling by Mr. A., with 1s. $1\frac{1}{2}d$ patents at 1s, with snecess, induced Mr. B. to follow at 11d, and so on. Chemists, who were determined to hold their own, soon saw that only by stepping in as producers was it possible to protect themselves. I, among others, thought so, and in the town where I live I supply every local grocer, and even the stores, with 1d lines, the result being that my gross turnover has swelled and my actual profits are still on a par with those in the days when 1s. $1\frac{1}{3}d$. rnled. Boycotting wholesale houses will not cure cutting. Better fight them on the ground they cover, which I maintain any wide-awake retail chemist can do locally, as his working-expenses are practically nil, and the goods being handed in saves the customer carriage. R. C. D. (262/1.)

Dr. James's Fever powder.

SIR,—In your report, February 23, of the interesting papers "On Nostrums," by Mr. Long, he speaks of Dr. James's Fever powder, but he does not say how it was prepared. Perhaps some of your readers would like to have the recipe.

Dr. Munro took the pains to examine the records of the Court of Chancery, where the preparation is given, the patentee being first sworn in the most solemn manner that this is the true and only genuine receipt for preparing it.

Receipt.

"Take antimony: calcine it with a continual protracted heat in a flat, unglazed, earthen vessel, adding to it, from time to time, a sufficient quantity of any animal oil and salt, well dephlemated; then boil it in melted nitre for a considerable time and separate the powder from the nitre by dissolving it in water."

When the doctor first administered his powder, he used to join 1 grain of the following mercurial preparation to 30 grains of his antimonial powder; but in the latter part

of his life he discontinued it.

His mercurial, which he called a pill, appears by the Records of Chancery to have been made in the following

Second receipt.

"Purify quicksilver by distilling it nine times from an amalgam, made with martial regulus of antimony and a proportional quantity of sal ammoniac; dissolve this purified quicksilver in spirit of nitre, evaporate to dryness, calcine the powder, till it becomes of a gold colour; burn spirit of the powder, till it becomes or a wine upon it, and keep it for use.

"Signed and sworn by me,
"ROBERT JAMES."

The fever-powder grew into great repute about the year 1750, and it was no sooner in repute than the physicians began to persecute, as some time after the chemists began to counterfeit it.

The principal objections the physicians made were—they did not know of what it was compounded; it was empirical; not agreeable to the Pharmacopæia Londinensis, and below the dignity of liberal practice. In short, it was not an orthodox medicine. For there is an orthodoxy in physic as well as in divinity.

Dr. James wrote a vindication of the powder, which he

finished with these words :-

"If the dignity of physic, like that of Moloch, is to be supported by human sacrifices, it is the duty of every civil society to treat both the art and its professors like the Knights Templars, who for their transcendent villainies were extirpated from the face of the earth.'

Yours truly,

H. O. HUSKISSON.

Crystallised Glycerine.

SIR,—I send you a sample of glycerine bought recently as "Glycerin Pur. P.B. 1 260."

On arrival the contents of the $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. tin were found to be

frozen absolutely solid.

The temperature of preceding night, during which the tin would probably be on rail, was somewhere about -30°C. The contents of the tin were heated, and a portion of the glycerin placed in a 40 oz shop-bottle, which was then placed in its usual place on shop-shelves. The glycerine again freezes although a bottle of aq. dest. standing on the same shelf remains unaffected.

I take it that pure glycerine should not freeze at this temperature, and should feel obliged if you could state

adulterant. I remain Sir, yours faithfully,

A SUSSEX SUBSCRIBER. (263/1.)

[The phenomenon was observed for the first time about twenty years ago, and has been often noticed since, especially on the Continent. The glycerine contains more than a trace of the sulphuric radicle, but otherwise is pure. If we are not mistaken, the presence of this trace of impurity assists the crystallisation. As a rule, solutions which have crystallised once do so again readily, although the physical conditions are not exactly the same.—ED.]

Not Anchor Ice.

SIR,—It occurs to me that you would like to add this photograph of two bottles of Hunyadi water to your collec-



tion of oddities. The photo speaks for itself. I have no experience of such a result from frost in past winters.

Darlington, February 25.

Yours truly, LEO W. WILLIAMSON.

[The photo speaks also for the soundness of the Hunyadi bottles.—Ed. C, \mathcal{S} , D.]

Anchor Frosts.

SIR,—At our market of January 26 I was told by several customers that the frost had come to stay, as they had observed anchor frosts in the river; and one gentleman said that a water-miller stated that he had noticed when the kind of frost then prevailing set in it lasted a long time, and he was not wrong this season. Yours truly,

6 Ling Cause way, Peterhorough, STEPHEN WILLSON.

March 1.

Bristol Beeswax Case.

SIR,—With reference to your editorial comment, you are not aware that the defendant actually paid nothing whatever. Messrs. Horner & Sons defrayed all costs incurred by the prosecution.

Yours truly,

23 and 24 Redcliff Street, Bristol, A. & J. WARREN.

February 22.

Colourless Tincture of Iodine.

SIR,—My attention has been called to the "Editorial Comments" in your issue of January 26, in which certain reflections are made on my conduct in connection with a prosecution at Brentford for the sale of colourless tincture

of iodine. As these remarks were evidently made under a misapprehension, I shall be glad if you will allow me to make an explanation.

I am in no way responsible for the taking of any particular samples. When any are brought to me by the inspectors, I analyse them and frame my certificates accordingly. Nor am I directly responsible for any action that may be taken on my certificates.

I do not on this account wish it to be understood that I disapprove of the action taken in this particular case.

I consider it of the utmost importance that when a certain article is asked for, the inspector or other member of the public should be supplied with it, and not with another which may, in the opinion of the vendor, be equivalent. Judging from the report of the case in your issue of January 19, the Bench were evidently of the same opinion.

I have known for years that a colourless tincture of iodine has been sold; but I am strongly of opinion that it is a practically useless preparation, and this opinion is in no sense modified by the fact that medical men prescribe it, and

pharmacists dispense it.

I am, your obedient servant,

EDWARD BEVAN, Analyst to the County Council of Middlesex.

Lincoln's Inn, March, 1.

A Suppository-mould.

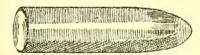
SIR,—I send you herewith a 120-grain glycerine suppository, cast in a mould which I have recently had made. The shape I consider good for insertion, and adapted for making different sizes in the same mould. This I manage in the following manner:—Get thimbles made to hold 45, 60, 90, or any number of grains required; solder a bit of stout brass wire to the side for handle, and it is complete. Of course, as theobroma pessaries are lighter, different moulds will be required. The idea may be of service to anyone wishing to avoid purchasing several different moulds.

If desired, I would get any chemist a 12-hole mould made to my pattern. Yours faithfully,

Beeston, March 4.

A. Perks.

The figure is a little smaller than the suppository received.



Mr. Perks's description does not show how the suppositories are taken out of the mould. We presume from the sample that the mould is parted in two in the usual way.—ED.]

Passing the Major by Instalments.

SIR,—Will you allow me to echo the sentiments of "M F.C.S." in your last issue, on the passing of the Major examination by instalments, and to thank that gentleman for one of the best suggestions in that line that I have lately seen. If the suggestion is adopted, the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society may see their way clear to make some slight concessions to those who were Associates in business before the celebration of the jubilee of the Society, as a mark of the appreciation of their support as Associates.

VERBASCUM. (262/4)

DISPENSING NOTES.

Correspondents should consult "The Art of Dispensing" in regard to dispensing difficulties. Difficulties not explained therein may be sent to the Editor, who invites a general expression of opinion upon the undermentioned topics.

Wrinkles.

Writing in consequence of the Dispensing Wrinkles Competition, Mr. J. M. Mills, a Sydney (N.S.W.) pharma-

cist, says:—"For holding sealing-wax and seal I use a 4-lb. brass weight. I have never found its eqnal. I also keep pasted on the inside of a capboard-door a ready reckoner of doses, as enclosure. It saves a great amount of time. The device of Mr. Glew, of Clapham Road, for dividing doses on the bottle I consider the best wrinkle printed in your competition."

[Mr. Mills's table has columns for each drachm, from 1 to 16, and 15 sub-lines for figures, from 6 to 160—viz, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, 20, 24, 32, 40, 48, 64, 80, 96, 128, and 160. The following abstract of the table shows how it can be used for ascertaining how many grains or minims of a medicine will be in each of the doses that the quantity taken is divided

	Taken		5j.	Ziij.	3vij.	3x.	3xiij.	3xvj.			
Divide 6	d into	doses	10	30	70	100	130	160			
10	••	••	6	18	42	60	78	96			
16	••		33	111	261	37½	483	60			
43			11	33	83	121	161	20			
80	••	••	3.4	21	51	7½	93	12			
128			1.5 3.2	$1_{\frac{1}{3}\frac{3}{2}}$	3,3	411	$6\frac{3}{32}$	71/2			

From this example anyone can work out a table to suit his own purposes.]

244/28. Country Chemist.—(1) There may be nitromolecular change in a mixture containing MgSO₄ and KI, but that is an abstruse problem which the dispenser, as such, need not vex his soul about. (2) Aqua in prescriptions means distilled water; nothing else. See your B.P., page 56. (3) For the regulations as to benzoline and the like, see DIARY, page 215. (4) Chloric Ether is a synonym for spirit, chloroformi, and the latter should be dispensed when no manufacturer's name is mentioned.

242/13. Hank.—Anodyne Pine Expectorant, which occurred in a Winnipeg prescription, is a non-official preparation, but whether proprietary or not we cannot say. Perhaps some Canadian subscriber may send us the information for you.

What is Chlorodyne?

SIR,—Several chemists, as well as myself, are in doubt as to what should be dispensed when "chlorodyne" is ordered in a prescription. I have always used tr. chlorof. et morph., P.B., but I know others who use Collis Browne's chlorodyne As there is a big difference in the two preparations, I should like to know what is generally used in the trade. This is another instance of the evil of prescribing proprietary compounds, as any maker's chlorodyne could be used.

I am yours, &c.,
Deal, March 4. W. A. (261/39.)

[A discussion on this subject in this column several years ago decided, by a large majority, in favour of Browne's preparation. The "evil" referred to is the thing that has given us some of the best preparations in the Pharmacopœia—liq. bismuthi, ext. cinchonæ liq, ext. opii liq., and many others—but the official preparations are often a long way behind the proprietary ones.—Ed.]

LEGAL QUERIES.

252/71. Anom writes: "I engaged an assistant for no specified time, with the usual month's notice. After a short time I find he does not suit. I give him notice on the 18th

of the first month: does not his assistancy become void on the 18th of the next month? He insists that it should be counted from the expiry of the first month—not from the 18th." [We do not think the assistant's contention could be upheld. In the case of "domestic servants," the leading case is Gordon r. Potter (1 F. and F. 644). In that case a cook, engaged on a yearly salary, was dismissed ten days after her engagement commenced. The Court held that she was entitled to one calendar month's notice or a month's wages. There is no similar case reported, so far as we know, with regard to an assistant.]

256/52. Referring to a recent reply in this section, Mr. Johann Maria Farina, Gegenüber dem Friesenplatz, Cologne, writes to say that his trade-mark is registered in Cape Colony, Orange Free State, South African Republic, and Natal.

251/48. Kent.—Licensed vendors of stamped medicines are permitted to break open packets, and supply the contents (if not made up into a new packet). See Alpe, page 29.

256/23. Sale sold some mineral waters "on the understanding that the customer would return the empties or pay for them." The water was paid for. The empties have been disposed of to another trader, who asks "Sale" what he will allow for them. Can he compel him to give them up? The first customer has since compounded with hiscreditors. Can any action be taken against him? [The whole matter turns on whether the property in the casespassed to the purchaser of the waters. If so, he could dispose of them, and the vendor has no remedy. If the cases were charged in the invoice we should say that the property did pass. If, however, the cases were merely on loan, the Factors Act does not, we think, apply, and the cases can be demanded and recovered from the man who purchased from the customer. We cannot advise as to proceedings against the first purchaser on what we know]

261/40. De W.—(1) Poppy-heads and salts of lemon are not scheduled poisons. (2) Dispensing of drugs which are not scheduled poisons is not an illegal act in Great Britain.

261/36. G. D.—Unless you made any special agreement, the agent would have a valid claim for commission if he could prove that he first gave the purchaser information respecting the business you had asked him to sell, even though a considerable time may have elapsed between his giving that information and the actual purchase. We do not know what length of time might be regarded by a Courtas sufficient to invalidate the claim. We do not know of any general rule as to the discount to allow for the bookdebts. If they are all good, 10 per cent. would be enough to allow for collection.

263/60 J. P. C.—The formula you quote, made with cantharidin instead of cantharides, is a well-known lotion to stimulate the growth of the hair. A similar one is quoted in Squire's "Companion." It would probably cause some eruption, but that is expected. If your customer should claim damages, you could get plenty of evidence to show that cantharidin is what is usually supplied in such a case, but it would have been better to have explained that before dispensing the lotion in which cantharides is expressly ordered. It is impossible to say what a jury might decide in such a case; all would depend on the evidence on both sides and how it was presented. But we do not think much of a case could be made out for damages. (See reply to "Gentian," next page.)

MISCELLANEOUS INQUIRIES.

don whi book

शुक्र

239/18. Custard.—Your Egg-colouring Liquid seems to be a solution of tartrazine, but any orange aniline-colour will serve the purpose as well.

249/47. Subscriber (Hadfield).—We have made some experiments with the Cotton Saturated with Oil, and the course of treatment which we should recommend is, in the case of the cleaner cloth, heat the material on steam-pipes or in a well-heated room (over a steam-boiler, for example). By this means most of the mineral oil is evaporated. The same course may be followed with the cotton stained by black oil. In both cases the cloth should, after heating, be steeped in boiling water, and when it cools down so that the hand can be put into it add to each tubful a pint of the following solution:—

```
      Soft soap
      ...
      ...
      1 lb.

      Spirit of turpentine.
      ...
      ...
      12 oz.

      Strong solution of ammonia
      ...
      8 "³

      Soft water to.
      ...
      1 gallon
```

Dissolve the soap in half the water, and to this add the turpentine, previously mixed with ammonia. Shake well, and add the rest of the water.

Finally, wash the cotton in the usual way.

252/40. J. P.—The Preparation for Brown Boots is a soft furniture-cream coloured with Bismarck brown.

241/24. A. L — The ointment is not amenable to analysis.

241/10. L L sends a sample of a Cough-mixture which has an astonishing sale in some districts in the North of England as a remedy for coughs and colds, particularly influenza. Each dose of it, as far as we can judge, contains—

```
        Ammon. brom.
        gr. v.

        Tr. camph. co.
        mxx.

        Ext. glycyrr. liq.
        mv.

        Tr. digital.
        mlij.

        Syr. scillee
        mv.

        Syr.
        5ss.

        Aq. ad
        5ij.
```

247/10. .1 Country Chemist.—Sorry that we cannot say what the pile-powder contains.

240/23 Feverish.—The Cattle fever Mixture, which is so popular in Wiltshire, and of which you send a sample, is like the following:—

```
      Ammon. carb.
      5iss.

      Tr. opii
      3j.

      Chlorodyni
      5j.

      Aq. ad
      3iij.
```

To be given as a dose in grucl.

246/40. Cantab.—Our examination of your specimens can only lead us to the one conclusion that the thickening of the lime-cream is due to the intensely cold weather, and not to any fault of the materials or of the formula. You may never be troubled the same way again—at least, we hope not.

259,71. Argon.—Perhaps one of the wholesale druggists to whom you are known might help you.

254/65. Peppermint.—(1) The Peau d'Espagne does not differ materially from the perfume usually sold under that name. In the residual odour sandalwood and musk predomicate. We gave a formula about eighteen months ago, which you will find from the indexes. (2) We have the book on the stocks.

257,43. Liquorice—(1) Liquor Copaibæ, Santal, &c.—See C. & D., September 16, 1893, page 463. (2) Remedy for Gleet.—See C. & D. DIARY, 1893, page 326. (3) Hargreaves' Book.—See Bnyers' Guide in the DIARY.

261/67. Student.—You will find the information you want in our last Educational number.

252/60. Gentian.—(1) Cantharidin Hair-lotion. — An alkaline lotion on the lines of Squire's lin. crinale may suit you—eq.:—

```
      Cantharidin.
      gr. j

      Chloroformi
      5j.

      Spt. ammon. arom.
      3j.

      Glycerini
      5jf.

      Aq. lavand. ad
      3ji.
```

Powder the cantharidin, and dissolve in the chloroform; then add the other ingredients.

This lotion should be applied to the skin of the head with a soft tooth-brush. (2) Varnish for Tooth-stoppings.—First coat with flexible collodion, then with mastic and chloroform.

252/58. D. C.—G. Smith & Co., Queen Victoria Street, E.C., publish a guinea book on the manufacture of aërated waters, and one at 5s., but you will get suitable books free from the firm who supply you with plant.

252/49. A. H. W.—Bestucheff's Nerve-tincture:—

Liq. ferri perchlor.	fort.		••	••	5vj.
.Ether	• •	••	••		živ.
Spt. rectificat. ad	••		••		5xvi

Mix the solution in a white flint bottle with 10 oz. of the spirit, add thoether, and make up to 16 oz. with spirit. Cork the bottle well, and expose to sunlight until decolorised. Then place in a shady spot, and remove the cork occasionally until the solution becomes yellow.

167/32. Alex.—(1) Solutions of calcium and magnesium chlorides are used for wetting letter-copying books when the letters are old. (2) Liquid Black Stencil-ink.—Printer's ink thinned with benzol.

255/32. Climax.—Tan Paste for Shoes.—See C. & D. DIARY 1894, page 370.

252/74. C. J. A.—You must give your name when writing to us, and repeat your query.

56/38. B. D.—(1) Brain-tonic.—"It must be for pnpils who use their brain," explains the querist, who is an Indian subscriber. It must be in pill-form. Perhaps the pnpilsmay find benefit from the following:—

```
      Zinci plosphid.
      gr. iij.

      Ferri redact.
      gr. xxiv.

      Ext. nucis vom.
      gr. iv.

      Ext. gentian.
      qs. nt fiat mass.

      Div. in pil. xxiv.
```

One pill to he taken thrice daily.

(2) The best way to distil essential oils is to pass a currents of steam through the substances containing them. See the article on the subject on page 340.

255/66. Ajax.—Perhaps Mr. Hehner, Billiter Square, E.C., may give you a copy of his report. You will find all about it in our issue of March 6, 1836. You should be careful in using any general statements in application to specific cases. For example, if a London analyst, on the basis of an inquiry in London, were able to show that the dispensing in stores is not good, that does not justify the conclusion that all store-dispensing is bad, or that it is bad in the stores in your town, a hundred miles from London.

256/43. H.J.J.—As to works on food-analysis, see reply 20/29 in C. § D. of December 15. To detect traces of Copper in Peas, make some of the peas into a thin paste with water acidulated with hydrochloric acid, and place a bight iron spatula in the paste. If any copper is present it soon shows itself on the iron.

255/69. H. D. K .- Acid Glycerine of Pepsin - See C. S. D., December 16, 1893, page 878.

257/39. Dens.—In certain proportions, listerine, carbolic acid, and camphor may give a clear mixture, but the quantity of listerine must be so small as to be useless. or so large as to render the addition of carbolic acid and camphor unnecessary. One of each of the latter to 20 or 30 of listerine should make a clear solution.

257/20. Humber .- (1) What should be sold for Salts of Lemon?—There is not one recognised rule, and each retailer must decide for himself whether he will give pure superoxalate of potash or a mixture of that and bitartrate. (2) There is no law to prevent you visiting a customer's house and extracting a tooth, but you could not recover a fee for so doing. We do not know what you mean by "a special fee." (3) Your Chlorodyne-label should read, "For children above 3 years." Otherwise it is safe. Stamp-duty must be paid on all bottles of the chlorodyne sold. (4) The various Arrowroots can be distinguished microscopically. The difference in price is not tinguished microscopically. The difference in price is not a measure of their dietetic value; in fact, it is nonsensical to speak of the dietetic value of the article in relation to the price, because the value lies in its peculiar property in being retained by the stomach under certain conditions, and its soothing, rather than non-irritating, influence on the intestinal tract. Our own opinion is that Bermuda arrowroot is worth the money, but not "proportionate to the difference in price between it and Natal," because the latter does not suit some purposes at all. The cheaper arrowroots are very suitable for children who are not much troubled with vomiting, but for children and adults alike who have difficulty in retaining food, Bermuda arrowroot is tolerated where the other varieties are not.

INFORMATION SUPPLIED.

For this section we are always glad to receive from subscribers brief notes on practical subjects, recipes which have been found good in practice or which have required modification, and hints or fresh ideas on any pharmaceutical or trade matter.

Neuralgia mixture:-

Ammon. brom.	••	 	 5iss.	
Tr. gelsemii		 	 5ii.	
Tr. gent. co		 	 5iij.	
Aq. chlorof. ad	٠,	 • •	 Zij.	

Dose: One tablespoonful.

M.

The above mixture gives immense satisfaction.

Flatulence mixture :-

Solii bicarb		••			5i.
Spt. ammon. arom.				••	5j.
Tr. gent. co					5iij
Tr. card. co			••		5ij.
Aq. chlorof. ad	• •		• •	••	₹ij.

Dose: One tablespoonful.

Gout and Rheumatic Mixture :-

0 - 411 11 1						
Sodii salicyl.	• •		• •	• •	• •	5iss.
Pot. cit.					.:	5j.
Vin. colch.		••	••			5iss.
Tr. gent. co.	٠.		• •			5ij.
Aq. chlorof. a	d	••				31j.

Dose: One tablespoorful.

L. L. (241/10.)

251/45. Fixative for Chalk-drawings.—Skim-milk carefully poured over the drawing, so as to wet every part, is an excellent fixative. Diluted "condensed" milk is even better, for which the added sugar accounts. AD REM. (263/8)

Curb or Splints in Horses.-The following may be seful to your readers. I have sold it for ever twenty years, and certainly have not found a better remedy in my thirty years' experience :-

Pulv. cantharidis			••		5ij.
Pot. iodidi					ξj.
Ungt. hyd. fort.	••	••	••		3 j
Petrol. jelly	••	••	••	••	3ij.

Does not blemish or disfigure.

EL DIABLO. (263/58.)

Mew Books.

Herschell, G. Indigestion: An Introduction to the Study of the Diseases of the Stomach. Second edition. Cr. 8vo. 5s.

Hodges, J. A. Photographic Lenses: How to Choose and How to Use. An Elementary and Practical Guide to the Selection and Use of Photographic Objectives. With original illustrations. Post 8vo. Pp. 142. 1s. 6d.

Kanthack, A. A., and Drysdale, J. H. A Course of Elementary Practical Bacteriology, including Bacteriological Analysis and Chemistry. Post 8vo. Pp. 204. 4s. 6d. (Macmillan.)

Nernst, W. Theoretical Chemistry, from the standpoint of Avogadro's Rule and Thermodynamics. Translated by Prof. Charles Skeele Palmer. With 26 woodents and 2 aprendices. 8vo. Pp. 712. 15s. net. (Macmillan.)

Scoresby-Jackson, R. E. Note-book of Materia Medica, Pharmacology, and Therapeutics. Fifth Edition. Revised by J. Rutherford Hill, Ph. C., and Ralph Stockman, M D. 8vo. Pp. exviii. and 743. Cloth. 12s. 6d. (Thin and Simpkin.)

Tuson, the late Richard V. A Pharmacoporia for the Use of Practitioners and Students of Veterinary Medicine, Fifth edition, Edited by James Buyne. 8vo. Pp. x. and 370. Cloth, 7s. 6d. (Churchill.)

Whitely, R. Lloyd. Organic Chemistry: the Fatty Compounds. Post 8vo. Pp. viii. and 291. Forty-five woodcuts. Cloth, 3s. 6d. (Longmans.)

Mext Week.

Tuesday, March 12.

Royal Institution of Great Britain. At 3 P.M. Protessor Charles Stewart on "The Internal Framework of Plants and Animals.'

Liverpool Chemists' Association. Annual dinner, Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool. At 7.30 P.M. Hon. Sec., Anthony S. Buck, 179 Bedford Street, Liverpool.

Wednesday, March 13.

Pharmaceutical Society, 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C. At 11.30 A.M. Meeting to arrange about the annual dinner.

At 8 P.M., evening meeting.

Manchester Pharmaceutical Association, Victoria Hotel.

At 7.30. Mr. George Clayton on "Co-operation in

Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society. 8.30 P.M. Professor Arnold on "Recent Research in the Micro-structure of Steel.'

Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi, W.C. "The Meat-supply of the United Kingdom," By Mr. E. Montague Nelson. At 8 P.M.

Thursday, March 14.

Chemists' Assistants' Association. At 830 P.M. Mr. A. C.

Meyjes on "The Pharmacist in Fiction."

Meyjes on "The Pharmacist in Fiction."

Midland Pharmaceutical Association. Social meeting at the Midland Hotel, Birmingham, at 830 PM.

Friday, March 15.

Royal Institution of Great Britain. At 9 PM. Professor Roberts Austen, on "The Rarer Metals and their Alloys."

Brighton Junior Association of Pharmacy. Fifth annual ball, Royal Pavilion, Brighton. At 9 P.M. Hon. Sec, F. A. Crowhurst, 109 St. James's Street, Brighton.

Saturday, March 16.

Royal Institution of Great Britain. At 3 P.M. Lord
Rayleigh on "Waves and Vibrations."



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The Practitioner, August, 1894. contains an article entitled "Note on the Use of Ferratin in Cases of Anamia," by J. H., Esq. LR.C.P.Lond., M.R.C.S Eng., Medical Registrar, Charing Cross Hospital, giving an epitome of the notes on three selected typical cases of severe anamia, from which it is evident that in each case the administration of FERRATIN was followed by good results without digestive trouble or constitutional disturbance. In one of the cases the patient had resided in a most healthy part of the country, and had resisted a twelve months' course of iron given in the form of the mild scale preparations or as reduced iron. The anamia, however, responded to the use of FERRATIN, the pale, waxy-looking cheeks gradually becoming red as their owner was restored to health.

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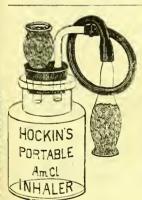
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CANNON ESSENCE BOTTLES, ROUND, extra heavy, for Pe	erfumery, white flint glass.	2 3	4 oz.
Plain 6/ Fitted white metal sprinklers 13/	7/ 7/6 5/7 14/ 15/6 17/	9/ 10/6 18/ 19/6	11/6 per gross.
Stoppered globe head stoppers 14/6 ANNON ESSENCE SQUARES, ORDINARY SERIES, white f	15/6 16/ 17/	18/ 21/	22/
O si	$ze \frac{1}{2} oz. 6 dr. 1 $ $6/ 7/ 7/6$	11 2 8/ 9/	3 4 oz. 10/6 11/6 per gross.
Plain	13/ 14/ 15/6 14/6 15/6 16/	17/ 18/ 17/ 18/	19/6 21/ 21/
	te flint glass-VERY ATTRACTIVE	BOTTLE-(TALL LU	UNDBORG'S SQUARES).
Plain 9/	10/6 . 11/6	6 13/6	8 oz. 16/ per gross.
Ground-glass stoppered 18/	19/6 21/ 21/ 22/	22/6 24/	\$27/ *** \$2/***,
CASTOR OILS, long neck, ROUND—Size 1 12 2 3	4 5 6 8	10 12 16	20 & 22 oz.
Pale green or pale blne tint $4/6$ $5/$ $6/$ $7/$ Dark blue glass or actinic green $5/$ $5/6$ $6/6$ $7/6$	7/6 8/ 8/ 10/6 8/ 9/ 9/ 11/6	11/6 12/6 14/ 12/6 14/6 16/	
COUGH MIXTURE FLATS, pauelled (essence of linseed bottle Pale blue tint	0,0 0/ 0/0		/ 9/6 11/ per gross.
This series stocked in pale blue glass only, but can be made to or blue glass at prices as follows:— 14 2 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2	3 4 5 6 8 oz.	n 5 gross of a size tu	white fint, amber, or dark
DISPENSING BOTTLES, FLAT, plain, or graduated.	8/6 9 6 10 6 11/ 13/ pe	r gross.	
Pale blue tint 5/ 5/6 5/6 6/6	4 6 8 10 12 6/6 8/ 8/6 12/ 13/	16 20 24 14/ 18/ 22/	22 40 oz. 27/ 32/ per gross.
White fint glass 5/ 5/6 6/6 7/ Round-edge shapes stocked in 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16 and 20 oz. size	8/ 9/ 9/6 14/ 15/ es. Iu amber glass we make an	18/ 22/ 26/	32/ 38/ -,,
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The following are special lines at low prices for those of our custo less than one gross lots. Each in Paper E	mers who require VERY CHE.	AP feeding bottles.	We do not supply these in Each in Paper Bag,
No. Per gr 33. Green bottle, box-topped cork, white rubbers 25/			Per gross, / white rubbers 29/
34. White ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 26/6	38. White ,	EW GLASS STOPPERS	black ", 31/ 32/
36. White 29/	40. White ,,	DACTIVELY LAS	,, ,, 34/6
Screw glass stoppers, black seamless reats, and 71-inch best quality	black rubber tubes without brushes 40/		BELLEO. b 2 brushes 44/ per grees.
No. 61. White glass bottle, white glazed earthenware unions 62. Green " " " " " " " " 63. White ", white glass unions	, 38/		,, 42/ ,, 45/
, 64. Green ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	,, 39/		,, 43/ ,,
"LA SPECIALITE" SERIES IN FOLDIN Screw glass stoppers, plack seamless teats, and 72-inch best quality		es and boxes without	manufacturers' names, &c. b 2 brushes 43/ per gress.
No. 65. White glass bottle, white glazed earthenware unions 66. Green " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	,, 37/	WIb	,, 41/ ,,
" 68. Green " " .,	38/	The ship T	,, 42/ .,
No. 81. Green glass bottles, with white rubbers 20/ per gr	oss. No. 83. Green glass bot	CAPS. (Each in Pittles, with black rubbe	
" LA SPECIALITE " FEEDING BO	. , 84. White ., OTTLES, BENT NECK.	(Each in Paper Ba	·g.)
No. 85. Green glass bottle, wood-top cork, with white rubbers 21		tle, wood-top cork, wi	th black rubbers 23/
86. White , 22 , 87. Green , screw glass stopper, white rabbers 24	, 91. Green ,,	serew glass stopper	with black rubbers 26/
, 88. White ., .,	92. White "	OR OF	" " 28/ UR NEW
LATS, white flint, short neck Size \frac{1}{2} \frac	2 3 4 6	8 10 12	
For corks 4/6 5/ 5/ Ground-glass stoppered 24/ 14 6 15/		\$/ 15/ 16/ 21/ 27/ 29/	
FLATS, short neck, with cork ring and glass stopper.			16 20 oz.
Pale green glass 7/ 7/6 8/	3 4 6 8 8/6 9/ 11/ 11 10/ 11/ 12/ 12		18/ 24/ per gross. 23/ 26/
White flint glass	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	3 4	6 8 oz.
Pale green glass	5/ 6/ 6/ 6/6 7/ 7/6	7/ 8/ 8/ 10/	9/ 10/6 per gross. 11/ 13/6 ,
FURNITURE POLISH BOTTLES, pale green glass.	Size 2	4 7/	8 cz. 10/ per gross.
With mouths for corks Fitted glass stoppers and cork rings	9/	10/ 11/6	14/ 27
Fitted boxwood-topped corks			
FURNITURE POLISH BOTTLES, panelled, pale green gla With mouths for corks	5 6 6.4	3 4 7/ 8/	6 8 oz. 9/ 11/ per gross.
Fitted glass stoppers and cork rings	8,6 10/	10/6 11/6 11/6 12/6	12/ 14/6 16/6 ,,
GLYCERINE BOTTLES, white flist glass—	10/ 11/ Size	2 oz. 11b. 11	o. 11b. glycerine.
Rounds with round shoulder		= <u>33</u> 3 1 6 8	/ 13/ per gross.
Ovals, made extra beavy		000 000	2 4 oz. glycerine.
Glycerine panel flats or squares, white glass, 4 sides panelled, an	d lettered "Distilled Glycerine."	' Finid capacity	1 2 4 oz. / 7/6 10/6 per gross.
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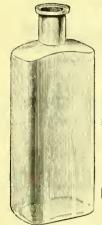
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Best	Dra's	Rubber,	Ordinary	Style	• • •	• • •	Our	Fig.	3.	• • •	Per	doz.	2/-
٠,	Black	,,	,,	,,	•••		,,	11	1.	•••	,,	5 9	2/6
	Drab		Moulded										
,,	,,	19	Registere	d New	Style	•••	,,	,,	4.	•••	19	,,	3/3

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These are Silver Colour. Special prices for large lots.

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Clinical .. each 2/-" super. " 30/-Bath, Small Wood per doz. 7/-" Larger " 10/-"Tin Case (cheap) per doz. 7'-

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Per doz. New Spiral (Metal) 6,-Retails 1 -Quite a new line.

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COTTON WOOL 1, - and 1/3 lb.

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CEYLON TEA. In Air-tight Lead Packets.

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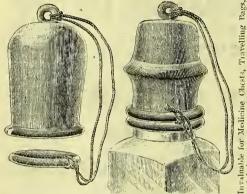
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PERFECT BOTTLE FOR DRY POWDERS, ETC.

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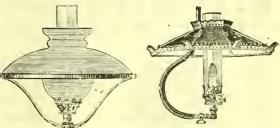
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Almost Every Trade where DRY POWDERS are Sifted and Mixed and Lumps Reduced, all being done at one operation.

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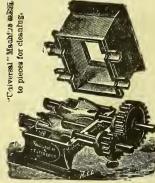
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WHITE HELIOTROPE OIL.

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Manufactured by the Proprietors in Five distinct qualities— WHITE, LEMON, YELLOW, GOLDEN, AND VETERINARY.

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OPHTHALMIA, SCURVY, RINCWORM, ECZEMA, AND ALL SKIN-DISEASES.

For External and Internal Irritation of every kind.

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Highest Award World's Fair, Chicago, and Four Gold Medals. WRITE FOR PARTICULARS AND SAMPLES,

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VINT'S PATENT 36 & 6/6 doz. MENTHO

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ee page 99 in Diary



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Producing Flaxen Golden Hair.
Gold Medal, PARIS, 1867. PHILADELPHIA, 1876.
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HUMAN VACCINE (from healthy children only, microscopically examined and source quoted).—Tubes two-thirds full, 1s. 8d. each. Tubes one-third full, 1s. each.

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Office hours, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 2. P.O.O.'s (including postage, and crossed "London and Westminster Bank") with orders, payable to EDWARD DARKE, Secretary.



York, 1737.

"Mr. REUBEN BUTLER.

in this town of York than wad cure a' Scotland.....

JEANNIE DEANS."

When Scott wrote the "Heart of Mid=lothian" (1818), in which the delightful letter, from which the above is an extract, occurs, the drug house of "JOHN DALES" had been in existence for 38 years, and was, no doubt, responsible for the plethora of "medicines" with which the great novelist associates the city of the "muckle kirk" (to use another of Jeannie's pic=turesque definitions).

BLEASDALE LIMITED is the direct lineal descendant of JOHN DALES, and YORK is still famous for medicines "gude for complaints," although the "mills whilk have na' muckle wheels nor mill-dams, but gang by the wind" (referred to in the same letter), are fast becoming things of the past.

PRICE LIST,

REVISED JANUARY, 1895.

WILL BE SENT POST FREE ON APPLICATION TO

MAY, ROBERTS & CO., 9 & 11 CLERKENWELL ROAD, LONDON.



CHEST PROTECTORS.

Felt, as	Fig. 1, scarlet	t, Best Quality—	2 .	3	4 5
Size	$8\frac{1}{9} \times 7\frac{1}{4}$	$9\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{4}$ $10\frac{3}{4}$	$\times 9\frac{3}{4}$ 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	$\times 10^{3}$ 13	$\frac{1}{3} \times 12$ $15\frac{1}{3} \times 14$ in
Per doz.	4/9	6/ 7	//9 *	9/3 •	11/ 16/6
Felt, Gr	ey (Natural V	Vool), as Fig. 1-			
Nos.	0	1	2	3	4
Size	$8\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{1}{4}$	$9\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{4}$	$10\frac{3}{4} \times 9\frac{3}{4}$	$11\frac{3}{4} \times 10\frac{3}{4}$	$13\frac{1}{2} \times 12 \text{ in.}$
Per doz.	4/9	6/	7/9	9/3	11/
Flans	vel, as Fig. 1,	lined with Chamo	ois leather—		
Nos.	0	1		2	3
Size	8½ × 7½	9½ × 8	3 1	$10\frac{3}{4} \times 9\frac{3}{4}$	$11\frac{3}{4} \times 10\frac{3}{4}$ in.
Per doz		5/6		8/9	11/
Nos.	4	5			
Size	$13\frac{1}{3} \times 12$	15¾ × 1	L3¾ in.		
Per doz		18/	•		



CHEST PROTECTORS.

Felt, as Fig. 2, double, for the chest and back, scarlet, Best Quality-2 3 $16\frac{1}{2} \times 14 \text{ in.}$ 36/ $13\frac{1}{4} \times 10\frac{1}{2}$ 22/ $12 \times 9\frac{1}{9}$ $15 \times 11\frac{1}{3}$ 11×8 Size Per doz. 15/ 18/ Felt, Grey (Natural Wool), as Fig. 2-1 11×8 $13\frac{1}{4} \times 11\frac{1}{2} \\ 22/$ $16\frac{1}{2} \times 14$ in. 36/12 × 91 $16\frac{1}{3} \times 14$ Size 18/ Per doz. 15/ Flannel, as Fig. 2, for chest and back, lined with Chamois leather-2 11½×9½ 17/6 3 13 × 11 1 $16\frac{1}{4} \times 14 \text{ in.}$ 9½×8 18/ 143 × 12½ 29/ Size



INDIA-RUBBER WATER BAGS.

For the Chest, Feet, or Stomach, Fig. 1-

Per doz.

Plain, 10 in. ×	8 in.			each	3/9	Scarlet Covers	•••	•••	each extra	
12 in. ×	6 in.			"	3/5	,,		•••	22	10 <i>d</i> .
12 in. ×	8 in.			"	4/6	**	•••	•••	11	11 <i>d</i> .
12 in. ×	10 in.			,,	5/	**	•••	•••	17	1/1
14 in. ×	8 in.		•••	"	5/	33	•••	•••	**	1/1
14 in. ×	10 in.			"	5/9	"	• • •	•••	11	1/2
16 in. ×	12 in.	•••		,,	7/6:	"	•••	•••	"	1/7

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Cadbury's is "The Typical Cocoa of English Manufacture, Absolutely Pure."-The Analyst. NO CHEMICALS USED IN CADBURY'S AS IN THE SO-CALLED PURE FOREIGN COCOAS.

DO NOT LET YOUR CHILD DIE! Fennings' Children's Powders Prevent Convulsions; are Cooling and Soothing.

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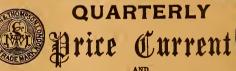
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The Chemist & Druggist SUPPLEMENT. SUPPLEMENT.

Businesses Wanted Businesses for Disposal Premises to Let Auction Sales

SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1895

Partnerships Situations Vacant Situations Wanted Miscellaneous

A Copy of this Supplement is inserted in every number issued of "The Chemist and Druggist."

CHEMISTS' TRANSFERS.

& CO., 32 LUDGATE HILL. MESSRS. ORRIDGE

May be consulted at their Offices on matters of SALE, PURCHASE, and VALUATION.

The business conducted by Messrs, ORRIDGE & Co. has been known as a Transfer Agency since the year 1846, and is well known to all the leading firms in the Trade. VENDORS have the advantage of obtaining an opinion on value derived from extensive experience, and are in most cases enabled to avoid au infinity of trouble by making a selection from a list of applicants for purchase, with the view of submitting confidential particulars to those alone who are most likely to possess business qualifications and adequate means for investment. PURCHASERS who desire early information regarding eligible opportunities for entering business will greatly facilitate their object by describing clearly the class of connection they wish to obtain.

1.—£800.—LONDON, W.C.—Proprietary articles chiefly.—For disposal, au old-established Business; Laboratory well appointed with all necessary plant; no retail; returns between £700 and £800 yearly; easily worked, and capable of extension; about £750 required.

2.—£1,300.—LONDON, S.E.—Old-established Business; select trade; Wholesale; requires no traveller; capital position for Retail; either branch can easily be extended: returns £1,300 yearly, with very good profit; capital premises; price about £1,000, by valuation.

3.—£700.—NEAR LONDON BRIDGE.—Retail and Dispensing Business; all profitable good trade; returns last year about £700; situate in a large thoroughfare; the position offers a good opportunity to an energetic man; about £530 only required.

gette man; about £550 only required.

4.—£800.—LONDON, E.—Retail Business, situate in a very busy thoroughfare; returns between £700 and £800 yearly, vendor having other business elsewhere; single-fronted shop, plate glass, good stock; comfortable residence and gardeo, held on lease; price about £400.

5.—£800.—LONDON, S.E.—Dispensing and Retail Business, well stuate in a middle-class neighbourhood; returns about £800 yearly, profits above the average; the shop is well stocked and nicely fitted; full investigation is invited; good house; price about £700.

gation is invited; good house; price about £700.

6.—£350.—LONDON, W.C.—Dispensing and Retail; good nucleus for a profitable business, the neighbourhood having been recently greatly improved by new street; present returns £6 to £7 per week under an assistant; single-fronted shop, comfortable house; low rental, on lease; price about £230; the business has been established 60 or 70 years.

7.—£400.—LONDON, W.C.—Lock-up shop, situate in a good position for business; present returns about £400; single-fronted shop, well fitted, and attractive; the Business is profitable, and can be very much extended by an energetic man; about £250 required.

8.—£2.000.—CATHEDRAL TOWN (West).—First-class Dispensing Business, situate in the best position; very old-established Business concern; returns over £2.000 yearly, with ample profit; the house is convenient, corner position; full particulars will be furnished to gentleman forwarding London reference; £2.000 required.

forwarding London reference; £2,000 required.

9.—£550.—\$EASIDE (South Coast).—Retail Business, well-established, situated in a very attractive and favourite watering-place; average returns over £550 yearly; single-fronted shop, good stock; comfortable house, and warehouse; rent very moderate; price required, £500.

10.—£1,250.—ESSEX—Easy distance from London; very old-established Business, situate in the centre of a market town; returns about £1,250 yearly; the trade is Mixed Retail; admits of a large extension; very commodious house, with large warehouse room and good garden; about £1,100 required; valuation if wished.

about £1,00 required; valuation it wished.

11.—£1,200.—BEDFORDSHIRE.—Retail and Dispensing Business, situate in close proximity to the railway station; large and important town; returns between £1,100 and £1,200; no heavy trade; well-fitted shop; small house; rent low; price required about £750.

12.—£700.—KENT (Garrison Town).—Ready-money Retail Business; returns between £600 and £700, with very good profit; ample scope for agricultural business, if desired; well-fitted shop; good house; price about £550

about £550.

13.—ON A MAIN LINE OF RAIL.—Easy distance from town; established Retail and Dispensing Business; returns between £800 and £900 yearly; exceptionally large profits; good-sized house; investigation invited; about £750 required.

14.—£900.—MIDLAND TOWN.—Ready-money Retail, situate in a good-class district; returns between £800 and £900 yearly; very good net profits; particulars on application; price about £750.

Particulars of any of the above will be furnished on application.

N.B.—NO CHARGE TO PURCHASERS.

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TERMS FOR VALUATION ON APPLICATION. APPOINTMENTS BY POST OR WIRE HAVE IMMEDIATE ATTENTION.

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Re S. T. MILL'S ESTATE.

HOLSWORTHY TOWN, PYWORTHY, AND NORTH TAMERTON.

TAMERTON.

M. R. KIVELL will sell by Auction at the Stanhope Hotel, Holsworthy, at 3 r.m. of the 22nd March, 1895, several important Freehold, centrally-situated Business Houses and Shops, consisting of the "New Inn" Public House, Cottages and Gardens adjoining, long-established Chemist's, Druggist's, Wine and Spirit and Grocery Shop and Stores (with the goodwill and stock-in-trade), Drapery and Outfitters, Saddler's, and Harness-maker's, and Glass and China Merchant's Shops, a Leasehold Villa Residence, and Stores and Stables, Holsworthy Market Share and small properties in Pyworthy and North Tamerton.

For further particulars and plans see posters, and apply to the Anctioneer, or to

PETER & SONS, Solicitors, Launceston, or CEGIL BRAY & PETER, Solicitors, Holsworthy.

TENDERS.

3s. 6d. for 50 words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, LONDON, W.

CONTRACTS FOR DRUGS, CHEMICALS, DRESSINGS, &c.

THE Board of Management is prepared to receive Tenders for the supply of Drugs, Chemicals, Dressings, &c., for the three months ending July 15 next. Forms of Tender can be obtained at the Secretary's

Tenders must be delivered, in sealed envelopes, by 10 o'clock A.M. on Monday, 25th inst., addressed to the undersigned, and marked "Tender for Drugs" or "Tender for Dressings." The Tenders must be accompanied by samples of certain articles as required.

The Board does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

March 9, 1895.

THOMAS RYAN, Secretary.

Valuer, 60 St. Stephen's Road, LEICESTER.

References to principal London and Provincial Wholesale Houses, also to numerous clients throughout the United Kingdom.

numerous clients throughout the United Kingdom.

BUSINESSES THOROUGHLY INVESTIGATED FOR BUYERS. 20 YEARS' EXPERIENCE, NO CHARGE TO BUYERS

STOCKTAKING UNNECESSARY. — Stocktaking is always dreaded by Ohemists, and with a competent Valuer is not necessary.

F. J. Brett is prepared to estimate or to value entire stocks as they stand with little or no inconvenience to ordinary business, and has repeatedly done so with entire satisfaction to those adopting this mode.

STOCKS AND FIXTURES BOUGHT FOR OASH.

£660 returns; net profit over £300; good-class Retail; price £600;

£350 returns; greatly neglected; best position of Midland town; price

£1,000 returns; net profit £370; Dispensing and Light Retail; S.W.;

price £850. £1,350.— NORFOLK.— Good old-established Country Retail; net profit £350; goodwill £150; stock and fixtures at valuation.

CHEMISTS' TRANSFER ACENTS AND VALUERS,

STREET, A
Established 1870 30 **JEWRY** ALDGATE.

NOTICE TO VENDORS.

Having been for the past 25 years solely engaged in the Sale, Purchase, and Valnation of Chemists' Businesses, we have, as Transfer Agents and Valners, 'the largest experience of any in the Trade. Vendors placing their businesses in our hands for transfer, may in all cases rely upon a spredy sale being effected without undue publicity. Terms forwarded post free on application. No sale, no charge.

WANTED. BUSINESSES NO CHARGE TO PURCHASERS.

1.—DEVON.—Fashionable health resort; Retail and Dispensing Business, in one of the best positions; returns nearly £1,000; rent £65; let off, £24; handsome shop, well stocked; price £650.

2.—SURREY.—Young, energetic man required as Partner, to take sole charge of business; income £3 weekly, which will considerably increase; each £780.

cash £250.

3.—CHESHIRE.—First-class Retail and Dispensing Business, making a net profit of £550 yearly: large corner shop, handsomely fitted and well stocked; price £1,400, or offer.

4.—GREAT YARMOUTH.—Light Retail and Prescribing Business, in excellent unopposed position; returns £500; shop well fitted and stocked; price £250, value of stock and fittings only.

5.—MIDLANDS — Unopposed Village Business; returns £700; net £250; rent £25; good house and garden; price £350; Post-office pays £50 clear.

6.—LONDON, S.W.—Light Retail and Pispensing Business, returning £883 under management; principal did £1,600; excellent position, main thoroughfare; price £700.

7.—LONDON, W.- An old-established Retail and Prescribing Business; returns £450; net profit £200; rent £50; good house; price £300, or valuation; a very profitable concern.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is paid to Valuations, which are personally conducted by a member of the firm, in any part of the United Kingdom. Our terms, which are moderate, may be had on application.

Berdoe & Co., 30 Jewry Street, Aldgate, E.C.

THOMAS TOMLINSON & SON

Chemists' Transfer Agents, and Valuers,

9 NEW CANNON ST., MANCHESTER,

Have enquiry, amongst others smaller, for a Business ranging from £1,000 to £1,500 returns, by immediate intending purchaser.

Have Businesses for disposal as follows, with approximate amounts required :-

required:—
High-olass Pharmacy, Manchester (outskirts): Portsmouth, £240;
Oo. Durham, £200; St. Helens, £125; Manchester, £400; Dalton-in-Furness, £380; Maidenbead, £75; Liverpool, £250, £200, £275; Cardigan, £500; Heywood, £530; Hyde, £120; Wallsend, £350; Licester, £700; Scarborough, £150; Derby, £125; Cleethorpes, £300; Redditch, £150; Torquay, £280; Birmingham, £400 and £200; Market Drayton, £500; Newton Abbott, £300; Paddington, £200; Accrington, £150; Kensington, £800; Enfield, £425; Camden Town, £600; Manchester, £150; Essex, £1.000; Stockton-on-Tees, £200; Huddersfield, £800; Urmston, £350; Barnsley, £120; and others confidential.

NO CHARGE TO PURCHASERS.

Telegraphic Address-"Tomtom."

(Successors to CROCKER & CO.)

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(ADJOINING CANNON STREET STATION).

LONDON, W.—Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing trade; returns £400; very profitable; low rent; good house; price £225. We strongly recommend this to a young man making a start.

YORKSHIRE. Cash tetail, Dispensing, and Prescribing trade; returns £1500; price £1.100, or valuation terms can be arranged.

MIDDLESEX.—An old-established Light Retail and Dispensing Business; returns £1400; price £1200, or valuation can be arranged.

SURREY.—Light Retail and Prescribing trade; returns £200; good position in main road.

KENT.—Market town; Cash Retail and Prescribing trade; returns £700. at full prices; good house, well situate in main street; price £600.

HOME COUNTY (near London).—Light Retail and Dispensing Business, in first-class position for a pushing trade; returns £600; price £400; long lease at low rent

VALUATIONS PERSONALLY CONDUCTED.

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56 CHEAPSIDE, LONDON

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CHEMISTS' VALUERS.

Transfer Agents & Partnership Negotiators.

25 YEARS' PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE.

The only Transfer Agency in England conducted by Pharmaceutical Chemists. We pay particular attention to Valuations.

NEAR LONDON.—A Mixed Business; large convenient shop and good house; long lease; net profits £450; price and particulars on application.

MIXED BUSINESS in Wales; well-fitted and ample working stock; ood dwelling-house, with private entrance; very low rent; price £500, or

AN OPENING occurs for a Partner in an old-established Country Wholesale Drug Firm; applicant must have had experience in the Wholesale, and be prepared to devote the whole of his time to the business; capital required, £2,000.

SPLENDID PC SITION in the Borough; Cash Retail and Dispensing Business: good shop with bold frontage; convenient house, part let-off, covering two thirds of rent; returns about £700; price £525.

GENTLEMAN requires a Partnership in a sound Wholesale concern; references exchanged; capital at command, £1,000.

CONSULTATIONS FREE.

Businesses examined in Town or Country for Vendors or Purchasers, and an opinion on value given for a moderate and inclusive fee.

Terms for Valuations or Transfer supplied

NO CHARGE TO PURCHASERS.

LONDON. Offices — 56 CHEAPSIDE,

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL.

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POR immediate Disposal, in the county of Norfolk, old-established Retail Business; no opposition; comfortable house, with garden; low rent; valuation. Apply, Smith & Sons, Wholesale Druggists,

£1,200.—A first-class Retail and Dispensing Business, in one of the best provincial towns in the West of England; returns £1,450. "Tabloyd," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Compan Street F.C. 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

WUST be Sold, Prescribing and General Light Retail Business, in main road; Lancasbire town; returning £350; rent very low, lease would be given; inspection invited. Full particulars, apply, "Ferri," Raimes & Co., York.

MANCHESTER.— For immediate Disposal, a first-class old-esta-blished Chemist's Business in fashionable part of the city: good Dispensing connection; lease, Apply, Trevor, Pilling & Co., Chartered Accountants, 2 Clarence Buildings, Booth Street, Manchester.

SITUATIONS OPEN-Cont.

WANTED, sharp youth, as Turnover, in good-class Dispensing business. Allen & Lloyd, Aldershot.

WANTED, Dispenser and Bookkeeper (indoor) at once. State age, salary, experience, to Dr. Webb Fowler, Coventry.

WANTED, Invoice Clerk and Bookkeeper; accustomed to the Wholesale Drug Trade. Apply to A. B., c/o Goodinge & Sou, 16 Aldersgate Street, E.C.

MMEDIATE; active Senior for good Cash Family trade; good terms to suitable man. G., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

A SSISTANT wanted, capsble of taking charge of branch; state qualification, salary, and full particulars. W. Proctor, 7 New Bridge-Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

JUNIOR Assistant required for Light Retail and Dispensing business; time can be allowed for study if required. Apply (personally preferred). Shepley, 169 Brockley Road, S.E.

A SSISTANT wanted (qualified), in high-class modern business; must be good Counterhand; send usual particulars; indoors. W. Aston, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 21 Montague Street, Worthing.

APRIL 9.—St. Leonard's.—An energetic, gentlemanly Assistant, about 23 years, qualified and accustomed to good-class business, to manage branch. Apply, with carte and usual particulars, J., 1 Harold Place, Hastings.

WANTED, immediately, by a firm of Wholesale and Export Druggists, a qualified Chemist, steady and reliable, and accustomed to fitting up Medicine-chests. Apply, 262/72, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

IMMEDIATELY.—Wanted, an Assistant, capable of taking charge in absence of principal; must be energetic and quick. Apply, with photo (to be returned), stating experience, height, age, salary, &c., "South London," c/o Mr. Clayton, 16 Coleman Street, E.O.

AT once, 2 Juniors—1 indoors, 1 out—for first-class Cash business, W. and N.W.; must be smart at Counter and Dispensing. Apply, stating fulle-t particulars of experience, salary expected, &c., to X., Messrs, Holgkinson & Co., 101 White-ross Street, E.O.

JUNIOR Assistant, about 20 or 21 (indoors', accustomed to a good Dispensing business, and of steady habits. Personal application preferred, or if by letter enclose photo (to be returned), stating age, height, and salary required, to H. Taylor, 39 Ledbury Road, Bayswater, W.

JUNIOR Assistant: about 22: must be a quick and accurate Dispenser and used to making pharmaceutical preparations; indoors, Apply (personally preferred), stating age, height, salary required, with photo, to R. C. Harrison, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 3 Eltham Rosd, Blackheath, S. E.

DISPENSER required at once; must be qualified and thoroughly reliable; also a gentlemanly Assistant for Retail Department; personal application preferred; easy hours, 8 to 7: Thursdays 4; closed Sundays and Bank Holidays. Apply to the "Chemist," Harrod's Stores (Limited), Brompton Road, S.W.

WANTED, a married As-istant, aged about 30, with not more than 1 child: must be good Dispenser and Prescriber and have good references; unfurnished bedroom, sitting-room, and kitchen, with gas for sooking and lighting, and 2 guineas a week salary. Apply, by letter, to "Delta," c/o Hodgkinson, 101 Whitecross Street, E.C.

MADRAS.—Qualified Assistant (Englishman), not exceeding 21 years of age, good address and experience, for high-class pharmacy; 3 years' engagement; second-class passage paid; salary 100r. per month first year, 125 second year, and 150 third year; free board and lodging. Apply, with photo and full particulars, to "Ootacamund," c/o Street & Co., Combill London Ed.

RANGOON—(hemist's Assistant required, holding Minor qualification; age not to exceed 24 years; must have had good General experience; salary 175r. per month first year, 200r. per month second year, 230r. third year. 275r. fourth year; outdoors; four years' agreement; second-class passage paid out. Address, with full particulars, W. B., c/o Street & Co., Cornhill, London, E.O.

INDIA.—Qualified Assistant required for Chemist's and General business; must be young, single, temperate (abstainer preferred), and energetic; 4 years' agreement; second-class passage paid out, and free board and lodging provided; salary per calendar month—first year, 125r.; second year, 150r.; third year, 175r.; fourth year, 200r. Apply, stating full particulars, to "Quetta," c/o Messrs, Street & Co., Cornhill, London, E.C.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

1s. for 12 words; 6d. for every 6 words beyond.

JUNIOR: 20; tall; 6 years' good experience. G. D., 54 St. Thomas Street, Portsmouth.

QUALIFIED; aged 25; town preferred; good experience. G., 2 Elm Road, Mortlake.

A SSISTANT; time for study and classes; experienced. "Assistant," 169 Brockley Road, S.E.

UNIOR, in Dispensing Business; 22; Minor; 7 years, Beattle, Lower Edmonton, London.

JUNIOR; 20; 5 years' experience; large town preferred. H.,

JUNIOR; time for classes; London experience; reference. Pilcher, Marsh Street, Ashford, Kout.

WHOLESALE: Wet or Drv; town or country: 10 years' reference. M., 24 Reedham Street. S.E.

PART-TIME evenings off; Surgery or Junior; near college, R. B., 11 Belleyue Road, Sunderland.

WANTED. engagement, one or two evenings weekly. "Dispenser," 28 Newington Causeway, S.E.

SUNDRIES: Wholesale and Export; smart Warehouseman; 22. J. A. F., 101 Cloudesley Road, N.

OCUM-TENENS: aged 28; disengaged; Extractor. 2 Horton Street, Lewisham, London, S.E.

WHOLESALE or Export, Wet or Dry; experienced. Forbes, The Village, Tarland, Aberdeenshire.

A SSISTANT; qualified; 22; good experience and references.
Taylor, 74 Lumley Road, Skegness.

A SSISTANT; unqualified: 6 years' experience; outdoors; 5ft. 6in. "Methylene," 92 Wood Street, Mansfield.

JUNIOR; 21½ years; indoors; 4 years' experience; excellent references.
J. T. Howden, White House, Monnt, York.

ASSISTANT; 28; London and country experience, modern trade; disengaged. H., 4 Swan Hill, Shrewsbury.

UNIOR or Assistant; 21½: 5 years' first-class experience Loudon and country. F. P. O., 42 Rothesay Road, Luton.

WHOLESALE.—Forwarding Clerk seeks engagement; highest referencea. "Salol." 13n Dufferin Street, E.C.

JUNIOR aged 19, wants situation in a country business. Forbes, 10 Musters Road, West Bridgeford, Nottingham.

COUNTRY Manager or Assistant; qualified; purchase or otherwise, "Drugs," 221 Chester Road, Hulme, Manchester.

MANAGER: qualifed: married; good references; 20 years' experience. Aves, 28 Little South Street, Wisbech.

MANAGER or outdoor Assistant; qualified; aged 30; disengaged March 18. "Chemist," 167 Mare Street, Hackney.

ANAGER: qualified; registered Dentist; married; first-class testimonials; disengaged. Nathan Smith, Highbridge.

UNIOR or Improver; 19; 5 ft. 9 in.; 4 years' Dispensing experience; good references; small salary. Bathurst, Tewkesbury.

QUALIFIED Manager or Locum; 50; first-class City and West-end experience. "Bellad.," 50 Malpas Road, New (ross, S.E.

MANAGER, Dispenser, Prescriber: qualified: 36. "Virol," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

JUNIOR seeks re-engagement; 5 years' experience; country pro-ferred; 21; unqualified. J. B., 50 Park Street, Cambridge.

DISENGAG CD: reasonable terms; Locum or qualified Manager; middle-aged; trustworthy. 36 Wrexhamfechan, Wrexham.

PART-TIME, every evening, or one or two evenings a we Friday and Saturday only. "Chemist," 82 Orowdale Road.

ONDON.—Wanted, employment for a few hours a day; good Dispenser: 4½ years' experience. E. S., 64 High Street, Blackpool.

Packer (female) for l'roprietaries and Perfumes; good reference; aged 20; Retail preferred. W. L., 17 Eric Street, Burdett Road.

JUNIOR or Locum; 22; 5 ft. 6 in: 8 years' experieuce; disengagest.
Particulars to Wild, 41 Woodfield Road, South Shore, Blackpool.

A SSISTANT, half or full time: Manchester or London; Extractor, "Pax," Office of The Chemist and Druggist, 42 Caunon St., E.C.

A SSISTANT (outdoors) or Branch Manager; aged 27; qualified; diseugaged March 20th. M. Curtis, 151 Broad Street, Birmingham.

WHOLESALE.—Wet Counter; willing to make himself useful; aged 37; good references. D., 5 Weston Street, King's Cross Road.

FRANCE. - Qualified English Assistant desires engagement in France; good references. C., Pharmacie Anglaise, Beaulieu, Alpes Maritimes, France.

FOR a few months, in or near London; varied experience: aged 30; Minor; disengaged; in or out doors. "Locum," 4 The Broadway,

REPRESENTATIVE good Sundries or Drug house; experienced; good connection, London and suburbs. "Statim," 25 Bradiston Road, Paddington, W.

OCUM. or Manager; qualified; long experience and fully competent; good Prescriber; disengaged, 183/2, Office of THE CARMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

LABORATORY.—Experienced unaker of Chemist's specialities and B.P. preparations; good references. 183/16, Office of The Chemist and Druggist, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

PARTNERSHIPS.

8s. 6d. tor 50 words; 6d. tor every 10 words beyond.

THE Syndicate-owners of a large Chemist's Business in the West of London desire to amalgamate with several others to float as a West London Drug Store. Write, in confidence, to L. D. S., Willing's Advertisement Offices, 162 Piccadilly, W.

SITUATIONS OPEN.

3s. 6d. for 50 words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

A SSISTANT wanted. State age, height, salary required, and references, to Gilbert & Hall, Ohemists, Bournemouth.

JUNIOR wanted at once, for Light Retail: aged about 22; indoors. Apply with full particulars, to J. Parrott, Esher, Surrey.

WANTED a good Junior for Dover. Apply, stating age and salary required, and enclose carte, to Lewis, Ben Wyvis, West Cliff, Bournemouth.

JUNIOR: good Dispenser, and quick Counterman. Apply, with full particulars as to age, height, salary, and references, to T. R. Edwards, Chemist. Devizes.

A SSISTANT: about 21. State age, experience, and full particulars in first letter, enclosing photo, to John H. Smith, Pharmaceutical Chemist. Newark.

WANTED, immediately, Branch Manager; qualified; age ahout 25 to 30: also Junior or Improver. Apply, "Glusidnm," c/o Eyans, Sons & Co., Hauover Street, Liverpool.

WANTED, at once, an Assistant (experienced Dispenser). Apply, stating age, height, salary, &c., photo (to he returned), to J. & Sangster, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Southsea.

WANTED, at once, a Junior Assistant, for General Country business; one who understands Postal and Telegraph work preferred. Apply, with full particulars, to Blankley, Arnold, Notts.

WANTED, for March 28th, a good Assistant, aged 20 to 25. Apply personally, or, if by letter, state age, height, reference, &c., and send photo, Barnett Newth, 97 Uxbridge Road, W.

OUTDOOR Assistant, as Counterman, wanted for a brisk Readymouey business. Apply (with photo), stating age, height, and experience, to E. J. Kitson, City Drug Stores, Worcester.

WESSRS. HITCHMAN & SON. Chemists, Kettering, have a vacancy for an Improver, about 18 or 19, in a good-class Conntry business. Apply, enclosing photo, and state salary required.

WANTED, immediately, an Assistant who has been accustomed to Select Dispensing business; age about 22. Apply. with full particulars, enclosing photo, to Whiston & Co., Chemists, Bath.

NDIA.—Wanted, a qualified Assistant, aged about 23; good business ability indispensable; liberal salary; passage paid out. Address, by letter, J. R. M., c/o Messrs. Meggeson & Co., 14 Miles Lane, E.C.

WANTED, qualified gentlemanly Assistant, about 23; must be smart and good Counterman and Stockkeeper. Apply, stating age, height, and salary required, Webher, Chemist, 202 High Road, Chiswick.

WANTED, a Junior Assistant, about 22 years of age, who has had some experience in Prescribing; indoors; Mixed Retail. Address, with usual particulars, J. H. Dickinson, Lord Street, Huddersfield.

A SMART, active, energetic Assistant, about 24 years of age; qualified; outdoors; must have been accustomed to quick Store business. S. V. M., c/o Messrs. Meggeson, 14 and 15 Miles Lane, Upper Thames Street, E.C.

WANTED, two Welsh Assistants: one a reliable Junior, about 21, with good character, and a qualified man to take over a goodpaying business. Apply, with full particulars T. J. Hughes, Chemist, Bethesda, Bangor.

UNIOR, about 19 or 20, accustomed to Country trade. Please give full particulars as to experience, height, salary required 'indoors', when disengaged reference, and photo, if convenient, which will be returned, to Smith, Chemist, Coleford, Glos.

C POTTAGE. Homeopathic Chemist, 117 Princes Street. Edinburgh, is in want of an active Junior Assistant; outdoors; a knowledge of Homeopathy not essential. State age, height, references, salary, and carte (to be returned).

MPROVER or Turnover wanted (indoors) by the 20th March, in a good-class Retail and Dispensing business where two are kept. State full particulars with references, and photo, or interview if local, to Fincher Brookes, Charing Cross, Birkenhead.

WANTED, qualified Assistant for Country business; Light Retail and Dispensing; a good all-round man with satisfactory references preferred; 2 kept. Apply, with full particulars and salary required, to R. Feaver Clarke, 21 High Street, Gravesend.

TRAVELLER wanted by provincial Wholesale Drng house to represent them in North of England and Scotland; man with good connection on that ground liberally treated with. Apply, "Drugs," c/o May & Baker, Garden Wharf, Battersea, London.

JUNIOR Assistant wanted for good-class Mixed business, immediately. Apply, with usual particulars as to age, salary required, &c., to Percy Carr, Chemist, 85 and 87 Ecclesall Road, Sheffield. Applications not replied to in three days to be considered declined.

WANTED, at ouce, qualified Manager, to take entire charge of Chemist's business in suburbs of London; must be well recommended and trustworthy; indoors; unmarried. Write full particulars, experience, salary, &c., to J. O. H., 46 Bedford Row, W.O.

A SSISTANT wanted, qualified; about 25 to 35; gentlemanly and pushing Counterman; one accustomed to the sale of Photographic requisites preferred. Apply, stating age, height, references, and salary (outdoors), to O. Hodgson, 57 Biddulph Street, Highfields, Leicester.

WANTED, end of March, Assistant, well up to a good Country business in all its branches, quick, active, and good Dispenser, for 3 or 4 months; outdoors; no Sunday duty. State age, salary, references, and experience (qualified preferred) to Fielder & Oo., Ohemists, Newbury.

M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, require a thoroughly competent Assistant, ahont 24 years of age; must have been accustomed to the best-class Retail and Dispensing trade. Applicants will please state qualification, references, salary required, and enclose carte.

WANTED, for March 21st, a reliable Assistant, aged about 23, for Cash Store business; must be a quick and accurate Dispenser, and a good Counterman; with West-end experience preferred: a personal interview preferred. Apply to 130 High Street, Notting Hill Gate, W.

SMART active Assistant wanted, about 25 years of age; outdoors: accustomed to Mixed and quick Cash Store business; must be obliging and attentive to duties. State salary, references, &c., aultenclose photo, to "Assistant," c/o Raimes & Co., Wholesale Druggists, York.

WANTED, at once, a Junior or Improver, for a good business where 3 or 4 are kept; one accustomed to a country Wholesale preferred. Apply, with references, salary required, and all particulars, with photo (if one in possession), to be returned at once. Apply, Corfe & Son, Chemists, Maidstone.

WANTED, by the 13th March, an Assistant, qualified, for a Light Dispensing and Prescribing business; not under 25, and of centlemanly appearance; one nsed to Extracting Teeth preferrred. Apply, stating age, height, salary required, to the Exors. C. J. Boorman, Chemists, Malvern Link.

LIVFRPOOL.—Wanted, immediately, a smart Junior, about 23, well up in Counter trade; comfortable home, with board and lodgings, and small salary offered for part-time—i.e., each afternoon allowed for study; satisfactory references required. Address, W. A. Grace, 41 Prescot Street, Liverpool.

APRIL 4.—Assistant-Manager; aged about 30 to 32: tall; qualified; seeking permanency; married; salary £120 (outdoors); must be well recommended, a good Salesman, and agreeable to customers. Enclose photo, and state age, height, experience, &c., to Wand, Cash Chemist, Haymarket, Leicester.

COMPETENT Assistant, not under 23 years of age; none without good experience in Agricultural and Mixed business need apply; progressive salary and permanency to a suitable man. Give full particulars, state salary required (outdoors), and enclose photo to Arthur Carlton, Hollymeade, Peterborough.

WHOLESALE.—Wanted, a fully qualified man for a Wholesale Sundries and Drug establishment; a Major man, with Analytical and Manufacturing experience preferred. Send full particulars as to age, experience, and wages required, to 260/35, Office of The Chemist and Druggist, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

A SSISTANT (immediately), reliable (outdoors), aged about 23, single, for a good Country Retail, Dispensing, and Agricultural husiness; neat and active Counterman; moderate hours, no Sunday duty, close Wednesdays 4 P.M.; apprentice kept. Apply, stating age, height, references, salary, carte (returned), to W. Boor, Wisbech.

WANTED, qualified Manager for North Wales watering-place; rooms provided on premises; knowledge of Welsh essential; married or single; must be well recommended and trustworthy; a good Prescriber, Extractor, and one desiring a permanency would be liberally dealt with Apply, with full particulars, Lloyd, 287 King's Road, Chelsea.

WANTED, a competent Assistant, not under 25, who has been accused tomed to first-class Retail and Dispensing; indoors; must have good references; qualified preferred; permanency to a suitable man. Kindly state full particulars of experience, age, height, when disengaged, salary required, and enclose photo to D. T. Evans, Chemist, The Parade, Margate.

To Dispensers.—Wanted, an Assistant Dispenser at the Manchester Workhouse Infirmary at Crumpsall; salary £75 a year; applications, stating previous experience, and enclosing copies of testimonials, must be endorsed "Assistant Dispenser," and sent to the undersigned, not later than Tuesday, the 12th proximo; candidates must be fully qualified Dispensers. By order, &c., Geo. Macdonald. Clerk to the Guardians. Peor Law Offices, New Bridge Street, Manchester, 22nd February, 1895.

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL-Cont.

£50 will purchase Shop, Stock and Fittings, and Goodwill of small Chemist's Business; long lease; part subjet; husiness unch neglected; under management; main thoroughfare, Loudon, W. Apply, 180/3, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

FOR Sale, in one of the largest scaport towns in South Wales, main thoroughfare, a good Prescribing and Retail Business; splendidly fitted; well stocked; proprietor giving up on account of ill-health. "Zeta," Office of THE OHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

HAMPSHIRE Seaport.—A genuine small Retail and Prescribing Business; well situated in main road with rapidly growing district; strict investigation allowed to bond-fide applicants; price about £240. Apply, "Chemist," c/o Mrs. Ford, 65 Erne-t Road, Buckland, Port-mouth.

GOOD-CLASS, profitable, ready-money Business; very few Patents; snit qualified or unqualified man: healthy neighbourhood, S.E.: returns, under management £13 weekly; will be sold a bargain; part cash can remain. "Zingih." Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

SOUTH COAST—A well-established Chemist's for disposal, with Dental connectin; same hands 14 years; good living; situate in main thoroughfare; low rent; good modern shop, with excellent honse; incoming £375. Farther particulars of Leaver & Leaver, Agents, 3 North Street, Quadrant. Brighton.

WEST 10NDON (6 miles out, rapidly increasing subnrb).—Light Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business; returns £30 weekly; excellent profits; 9-roomed house, with garden; price £900; every investigation, and month's trial if wished. 182/24, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street E.C.

£185.—Retail and Prescribing Business; returns £300; rent £60, let off £20; splendidly-fitted shop; good corner position; price asked is considerably less than value of stock and fixtures; satisfactory reasons for leaving; no agents. 180/8, Office of The Chemistry AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

To he Sold, immediately, as a going concern, the old-established Business of a Chemis' and Druggist, carried on by the late Mr. W. S. Edwards, at 302 Tabard Street, Great Dover Street, S.E.; corner shop; rent £42; to effect a quick sale, price £80. Apply, personally, to the Executors, at the above address, after 3 P.M.

FOR SALE at Valuation of Stock and Fixtures, a Dispensing and Light Retail Business in a good-class neighbourhood; established 1845; convenient house and side door; reut low, also part let off; returns £400, which could be increased by a pushing man; only wants seeing. Apply, W., 94 Harrow Road, Londou.

EIO,000 Returns.—Wholesale, in Northern city; very oldestablished well-connected concern: principal retiring after 30 years' successful occupancy; price about £2.500; admirably adapted for two energetic men. Apply. "Wholesale," Office of The Chemist and Druggist, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

ONDON, W.—Old-established Business, almost entirely Dispensing and Prescribing; proof returns for several years £7 a week, at good profits; capable of considerable increase in energetic hands; rent £50, lease; convenient house, in good position, side cutrance. Address, "Beta," Office of The Chrmist and Druggist, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

SOUTH COAST.—Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business; old-established middle-class trade, formerly doing £800 yearly, now allowed to run down; splendid commanding, well-fitted shop, with good house; main road; about £450 required; rent £45. Principals or solicitors apply, "Manly," 62 Lansdowne Street, Hove, Brighton.

4385 Cash.—Genuine Drug Business for disposal in a charming and populous suburb of London; main thoroughfare; lonble-fronted shop, annly stocked; convenient premises, with private entrances; garden; moderate rent; cause of selling, age (over 70 years). Address, S. W., Miss Atkinson, 40∧ King William Street, London Bridge.

etail; owner leaving trade. "Chemist," 21 Stillman Street, Clapton, N.E.

PIRST-CLASS Light Retail and Dispensing Business; quite unopposed and situate only 10 miles from Loudon; no possibility of tores; full prices obtained; handsome shop, good house attached; net roft £450; price, inclusive, £1,150; a unique investment in every way. Codeira," Office of The Chemist and Druggist, 42 Cannon Street E.C.

-Retail and Prescribing Business, in small Landshire town, where there are no Stores; full prices, except Patents; tablished 17 years; returns low, much neglected: capital opportunity r good Prescriber and Extractor; Extractor sorely needed; rent £20; eatly fitted. 181/14, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon reat F.C.

ISPENSING and Prescribing, with Light Retail Business; opened 18 months; fittings new and well arranged; good residential neighurhood, increasing: no immediate opposition; satisfactory reason for
sposal; investigation invited residence good and distinct from shop; a
re opportunity for moderate catitalist; no agents. "Radix," Office of
IE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C. To Pharmaceutical Chemists and Druggists.—To be disposed of at J. 'H. North's Salerooms, No. 110 Grafton Street, on Tuesday, the 9th of April next, as a going concern, the well-known establishment, No. 1 Charlemont Street, and Harcourt Road, second to none as regards position in the City of Dublin; first-class stock, long lease; low rent. For further particulars apply to Hubert C. West, Solicitor, 56 Middle Abbey Street, Dublin.

£100, worth £200. — Birmingham Retail and Prescribing; established 40 years; returning £7 weekly, though neglected; lately did £12, and can again; rent £40; good honse; side entrance: no garden; well fitted in mahogany; amply stocked; proprietor must sell at once having other b is less in hand; bond-fide buyers may view; no further particulars written; this genuine hargain only wants seeing; splendid chance for beginner; certain living. "Bargain," Office of The Chemist and Druggist, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

BUSINESSES WANTED.

3s. 6d. for 50 words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

WANTED, good sound Business with not less than £200 to £300 net profit: or partnership would be entertained; cash at command £1,100. "Buyer," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon

WANTED, ou South Coast, a Light Retail and Dispensing Business, yielding not less than £120 net profit yearly; invest about £250; strict confidence: no agents "Tea Tabloid," Office of The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

WANTED high class Retail and Dispensing Bosiness; returning £700 to £1,000; must bear every investigation; good house and situation essential; references exchanged; no agents. Full particulars, in confidence, to "Tarax," 89 St. Domingo Vale, Everton, Liverpool.

CASH purchaser requires a good Retail and Dispensing Business, yielding net profit upwards of £400 per annum; Sonthern or S.E. counties, or seaside: pleasantly-situated London business entertained; correspondence invited; references exchanged. "Bonâfde," c/o Messrs. Maw, Son & Thompson, 11 Aldersgate Street, London.

A DVERTISER has just sold his business in Midlands, and is desirons of acquiring a good sound Retail and Dispensing Business within 50 miles of London, or in the West of England; the net profit should be about £400 a year and there must be a fairly good house. Address, "Major," c/o Mr. J. Andrews, Deutist, Walthamstow, Essex.

FOR SALE.

To be Sold, immediately, the complete Fittings of a Chemist's shop, together, or separate; the stock of Drugs and Patent Medicines; good chance for anyone commencing. Apply to Messrs. Judd & Manners, 76 Cannon Street, E.O.

TO LET.

HOUSE and Shop, snitable for Chemist; populous neighbourhood: no other Chemist's shop within 2 miles: two doctors in immediate viciuity. Monson, Courier Office, Tunbridge Wells.

CAPITAL Shops, plate glass fronts, to be Let, in main thoroughfare; omnibuses and trams constantly passing; one arranged for a Tobacconist's, and other suitable for a Chemist and Druggist's Business; low rents, commencing from Lady Day; possession can be had at once. Apply, on premises, 26, 28, and 32 Camden Road; or to Salter, Rex & Co., 311 Kentish Town Road, N.W.

APPRENTICESHIPS.

YOUTH (16), passed Oxford Local Exam., seeks situation as Apprentice in good-class Retail business; indoors. Apply, W. Siddle, Crown Hotel, Penrith.

A PPRENTICES (Two) wanted, in a large business doing a good-class Cash trade, with good Dispensing ditto; every chance of learning the trade; good house: no Sunday duty; sharp, well-educated youth will find this a valuable introduction to modern pharmacy. Address, "Rhei," 8 Praed Street, Paddington, W.

MINISTER wishes to Apprentice early in April son, well-educated, good address, amiable, to qualified Chemist, not very far from London; Mixed trade objected to; Christian home indispensable; moderate premium; satisfactory references given and required. Full particulars to "Pater," Wesley Manse, Watlington, Tetsworth, Oxon.

DENTISTRY—Macdonalds (Limited), Wholesale Artificial Teeth Manufacturers, 29 Piccadilly, Manchester, have vacaucies for one or two Articled Pupils and Apprentices: small fees; they will be tanglit Extracting, taking Impressions, Fittine, &c., also, if required, overy part in Dental Mechanics, under the most skilled supervision, modern appliances, and in shortest time. and in shortest time.

VACANCY for Dental Pupil; in or out doors; reference to several former pupils successfully in practice and as prizemen; considerable opportunity for experience in Dental Mechanics from large turn-out for the profession and private practice. Mr. Whitehouse, Ld.S., E.D., Consulting Dental Surgeon, Royal Hospital for Women and Children, 139 Victoria Street, S.W., near Victoria Station.

SITUATIONS WANTED-Cont.

BRANCH Manager: 35; disengaged. Keating, 12 Wansey Street, Walworth Road, S.E.

OCUM-TENENS: 38; qualified; abstainer; disengaged. "Minor," 40 Palace Street, S.W.

DISPENSER to Surgeon; highest references. "Dispenser," 47 Evershot Road, Tollington Park, N.

ANAGER, Store; reliable: married, abstainer; Photographic; permanency. Burnett, 3 West Street, Reading.

MANAGER, Locum, or Assistant; married; abstainer; Extractor; Stores not objected to. B., 17 Stafford Road, Brixton.

ABSTAINER; 231; first-class Provincial, City, and West-end experience; London, Hooper, 108 Queen's Road, Bayswater.

RE-ENGAGEMENT as Branch Mauager or otherwise: 24; unqualified; excellent references. R., c/o Brimson, Chislehurst.

UNQUALIFIED: by April; good references: time for study. 182/3, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

ANAGER or Assistant, view to early succession: experienced. 182/33, Office of The Chemist and Druggist, 42 Cannon Street,

EDICAL Man's daughter desires engagement as Dispenser; 5 years' experience; good references. P., 40 Gubyon Avenue, Herne Hill,

PART-TIME or otherwise; 26: unqualified; 8 years' varied experience. 182/29, Office of The Chemist and Druggist, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

EVENING work: rapid Dispensor; neat Bookkeeper; qualified. "Bossuetus," Office of The Chemist and Druggist, 42 Cannon

CHEMIST Assistant, or Dispenser to Surgeon; in or near Manchester; outdoors; tall; Extractor; experienced. Lloyd, 33 Conybere Street, Birmingham.

JUNIOR: in Manchester or Liverpool; aged 20; height 6 ft.; good Dispensing experience; highest references. W. R. Black, 7 Carltou Terrace, York.

ENGAGEMENT as Dispenser, Manager, or Assistant by qualified man: outdoors; best experience and references. W. S. S., 118 Blackfriars Road.

A YOUNG man, with thorough knowledge of the Wholesale in all branches; 8 years'. 181/27, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

MPROVER: 19½; 3½ vears' experience in good class business; Birmingham preferred. R., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

A SSISTANT or Part-time; tall; qualified Dispenser; all-round experience; quick Counterman; London preferred. "Salol," 2) Mayfield Grove, Harrogate.

ANAGER, Branch; qualified; married; 28; abstainer; permanency desired. "Prescriber," Office of The Chemist and DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street. E.C.

UNIOR: 21; abstainer; tall; 3 years' experience, good-class Dispensing and Retail; excellent references; disengaged. Robinson, Lynwood, Boscombe, Bournemonth.

ANAGER, Senior, Locum-tenens; experienced in first-class business: Photographic and Optical; married; excellent reference. Lemmon, 5 Grand Parade, St. Leonard's.

JUNIOR, outdoors, 5½ years' experieuce, seeks engagement in a brisk business; London or large town. Address, "Aqua," Office of The Chemist and Druggist, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

ENGLISH qualified Chemist, speaking Freuch, Italian, and German, desires situation in England or Continent. "Analyst," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

TO Country Druggists with Mixed trade; situation wanted (indoors if required); could travel occasionally; small salary. "Work," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

TRAVELLER seeks re-engagement; ground, North of Eugland; total abstainer; good references and security. Address, 173/16, Office of The Chemist and Druggist. 42 Cannon Street, E C.

QUALIFIED Chemist, thoroughly experienced in all branches of the Store trade; first-class testimonials; London or suburbs. Address, 178/23, Office of The Chemist and Druggist, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

FIRST CLASS Counterman and Dispenser; aged 28; thoroughly experienced in modern Cash London store trade; unexceptionable references; open for engagement middle of April. 180/1, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

A Dispenser.—Young lady seeks appointment in or near London; Apothecaries' Hall certificate: Hospital, Dispensary, or Wholesale Chemist preferred. Address, Miss Hollington, Durgess Farm, East Ham,

DISENGAGED; Assistant; 11 years' good experience, 5 years quick Counter and Dispensing; Extractor; reliable references; a ged 26; unqualided; Birmingham preferred. C. J., Office of The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

TRAVELLER.—Gentleman wishes to represent first-class house: Drug or allied trade; good appearance and address; young, energetic, and businesslike; undeniable references; Home Counties or West of England preferred. "Bath," 58 Fentiman Road, Clapbam, S.W.

TRAVELLER, with sound first class connection amongst Chemists and Stores North of Eugland—including Manchester, Liverpool, Newcastle, Hnll, Sheffield, Leeds, &c.—is open to represent a good house, on salary and expenses or expenses and commission; Drogs, Sundries, or Specialities. Apply, T., 32 Emery Street, Cambridge.

TO FIRMS REQUIRING A LONDON AGENT.—Advertiser, well connected and energetic, having well-situated offices and some spare time, is open to act as London agent and representative for a provincial or colonial firm of good standing; indeniable references &c., given. Address, "London," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon

MISCELLANEOUS.

Special charges are made for Advertisements under this heading, which can be obtained on application.

CHAS. MARTIN, the Chemist's Ticket Writer, Ramsgate. writes Proprietary Showcards, Descriptive Window Tickets, and Price Tickets; any Colour, any Size, any Style; thoroughly up-to date and cheap; patronised by leading Chemists in town and country.

A DVERTISERS, with central London office and spacious storage, want sole Wholesale Agency from manufacturers of Chemists' Lines, Specialities, and Sundries; a medium for introduction of Proprietaries or anything saleable. "Company," 47 Blackfriars Road, S.E.

prices given for Country Debts; tradesmen continue to save time and trouble by selling us their troublesome debts; banker's reference. Write the Secretary, General Mercantile Finance Company, 19 & 20 Railway Approach, London Bridge, S.E.

CHEMISTS' Shop Fittings.—Great Bargains.—Solid mahogany Counter, 12 ft. long, fitted with drawers, £3 10s.; ditto, 6 ft. long, including dispensing screen, £5: Desk, with glass, 45s.; bent plate-glass Counter-case, 5 ft. long, 30s; 6 fc., 90s; 7 ft. £5 5s.; and 8 ft. £6 5s.; mahogany-and-plass Wall-case, 10 ft. long, 9 ft. high, £12 10s.; also, 20 Dispensing-screens, 50 Counters, Wall-cases, Sponge-cases, &c. Philip Josephs, 54 Old Street, City Road, London, E.C. 5 per cent. allowed off all goods purchased before March 25.

CHEMIST FITTINGS.—Four excellent ranges of Chemist Drawers, with solid mahogany fronts, crystal cut knobs, and bevelled-edge labels; also Mahogany-fronted Shelving and Pauelled Lockers to snit same; 6 Spanish Mahogany Dispensing-screens; a large variety of mahogany and plate-glass fronted Counters; Bent-glass Counter-cases, Walicases, Sponge-cases, Desks, Window-enclosures, and everything appertaining to the trade. We have also the complete fittings for 3 shops, made of the best mahogany, highly french-polished, and all the latest designs; experienced Fitters sent to all parts of the country; write for references. Edwards & Co., Medical Fitters, 19 and 20 Old Haymarket, Whitechapel, Liverpool. chapel, Liverpool.

CHEMIST'S 12-ft. range of 60 Mahogany-fronted Drawers, glass knobe, glass labels, own lettering, £7 5%; if fitted mahogany-faced shelving above, between pilasters and mahogany cornice above, and lockers under drawers complete, £12 5%; Mahogany bent Plate-glass Counter-case, display shelves, mirror backs, 6 ft., 92%, 6d.; 5 ft., 75%, 6d.; Upright Case, plate-glass door, mirror back, and mahogany desk at back, 45%; Dispensing-case, mahogany, 3 plate-glass doors, written tablet on top. 6 ft., 87%, 6d.; 5 ft., 75%, 6d.; inests of 13 under-counter Drawers, 2 label and till Drawers, 32%, 6d.; pink oliment-jars, Shop-rounds. Estimates free. Mills, Shop Fitters, Showcase Manufacturers, 203 City Road, London, E.C.

Reward offered to Chemists, Authors, Journalists, and the intelligent public generally, for the most saitable Motto or Phrase, not exceeding 10 words, to print on the reverse side of the "Test Circle" found in each sixpemy and shilling tin of Cerebos Nutritive Table Salt, as sold by grocers, &c. Competitors may only send one postcard each, addressed "Secretary, Cerebos Works, Newcastle-on-Tyne," not later than April 9, mentioning name of this paper. The result will be published in the Daily Graphic on Monday and Tuesday, April 22 and 83. Judges' award final. Should any difficulty be found in obtaining a supply of Cerebos salt, please write at once to the above address or the London Offices, Cerebos Salt Co. (Limited), 134 Upper Thames Street, E.C. Cerebos is stocked by all the Wholesale Houses.

PRELIMINARY AND MINOR.

STUDENTS! Write to-day for a "Guide to Examination," gratis and post free, giving the best advice how to prepare. Knotty Points in Latin Grammar, 1s. 6d.; Cessar Simplified, 1s.; Metric System Simplified, 1s.; How to Write an Essay, 3d.; Equations Simplified, 1s.; Notes on Dispensing, 1s., post free. Mr. J. Tully (Hills Prizeman), Chemist, Hastings.